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CITY ITEMS.

Gent's French Calf Boots,
Very cheap at the Opera House Shoe Store

Davis, Clarke & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers, Dealers and Teachers supplied at low rates, at 93 Wood street. 6t

An Army of Students.
Upwards of fifteen thousand students, representing every State in the Union, have attended the Iron City College of this city within the past ten years; a larger number, probably, than ever before attended any literary institution in the world, in the same length of time.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for the best Blackberry Wine ever brought to Pittsburgh.

Beaver Female Seminary.
$70 to $75 for all expenses, 14 weeks. Opens Sept. 11. R. T. TAYLOR. THS 4

At Wholesale and Retail.
French Merinos, Reps, Barathea, Coburgs, and a great variety of new Dress Goods, at our usually low prices. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for all kinds of California Wines and Brandy.

Commercial Education.
Western University. No efforts or expense are spared to secure the most competent men for the different departments of this institution which is opened on the 3d inst., with a number of students far exceeding any former year. Encouraged by the liberal patronage enjoyed, the Faculty have elected Mr. J. N. Forner, a well known educator in this city, and the successful Superintendent of Duff's Commercial College, principal of the commercial department, to which he will devote all his time. The best advantages will now be afforded in penmanship, book keeping, commercial accounts and correspondence. Students can enter at the same time attend the lectures and recitations of other departments. Those in book-keeping and penmanship only will receive the best instruction at fifteen dollars per term.

Pittsburgh Female College.
Fall Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing.

For Sale.
A beautiful piece of property, containing ten acres, a first rate mansion with 14 rooms, barn and carriage house, cistern, well, hydrant, ice house, chicken house, summer house, hot or green house. This property is Kirk Lewis's estate, on Mount Washington, and the improvements on it and on the lot were made for less than $20,000, yet it is offered for $15,000, and four years to pay it. Inquire at 216 Penn street.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for Coe's Dyspepsia Cure and Cough Balsam. Sold cheap.

New Silks and Shawls,
Just opened. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

At Wholesale and Retail,
A very choice selection of Prints. Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Fant Stuffs, Salmorais, &c. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

White and Colored Blankets,
All colors, in Plain Twilled and Barred Flannels, at wholesale and retail, very cheap. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Irving Collegiate Institute.
The Thirteenth semi-annual session of Mrs. E. A. Smith's Select Classical School for Ladies, will commence Monday, September 10th, at the residences Mrs. Smith, 31 Central street, Allegheny. MTuTh

Kenwood Boarding School,
for Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re-opens September 11 Send for a catalogue. 1y.6

The Daily Commercial

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CONVENTION —IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

The Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention, which will meet in this city on the 25th inst., will be the greatest gathering of heroes in a peaceful way that has ever yet and perhaps ever will take place in this continent, provided the number attend that have already signified their intention of doing so. A letter from Canton, Ohio, says that a regiment of men will be present from Starke county alone. The Soldiers Union of Steubenville, numbering eight hundred, propose to attend the Convention in a body. The Grand Army of the Republic, of Illinois, numbering over seventy thousand members in that State, unanimously endorse the Convention, and will hold a Convention to elect delegates this week. The Dayton, Ohio, Congressional District, proposes to send a battalion of four hundred. The Soldiers of Madison, Wisconsin, have elected eleven delegates to the Convention, with Governor Fairchild at their head.

The late Conventions in Philadelphia combined, would not equal the number at will, from present appearances, be present at the Pittsburgh Convention on the 25th. The hospitality of our people will, therefore, be taxed on this occasion, it is well known that there is not hotel accommodation sufficient in the city, for more than a small part of the number at will be present. Let our citizens haug it the latch-string, and give a cordial welcome and comfortable entertainment to the heroes of the nation. Remember, Pittsburgh has an enviable reputation among the soldiers of the country for hospitality, as dispensed by our Subsistence Committee. Now, let our people individually see to it that the men not pass away from us. Philadelphia did nobly by the delegates to the Southern Loyalists' Convention, her loyal citizens taking the delegates to their homes and entertaining them during their stay. Pitt-burgh can as well. We would suggest to the President Committee on Convention that a quartering of the delegates should receive their early consideration. Our patriotic, Union-loving citizens will find accommodations for all who may attend the Convention, if the proper arrangements is made so that preparations can be commenced at once.

In view of the immense gathering which may be looked for, we are sorry to say that no adequate arrangements have been made by the Pittsburgh Committee having the matter in charge, providing for the accommodation of so large an body. We understand that the building of a wig wam on the Allegheny Commons was discussed in the County Executive Committee some time ago, and was abandoned because it was believed at City Hall would be sufficiently large all practical purposes. We have already said that the evidence is *accumulating* daily that the Convention will be much *larger* than was then expected, and we urge upon the committee the duty and necessity of taking hold of the subject again, and erecting a building of a size suitable to the character, dimension and importance of the Convention. They should remember that in view of the fact of Pittsburgh being second as the place where the soldiers and sailors of the nation are to assemble for deliberation on the issues, that Pittsburgh owes it to the thousands who will come from a distance to provide them with a building where they may meet in hosts for their deliberation. City Hall will hardly be more than accommodate the officers of this county, not to speak of the officers of the State, or of other districts in the State, or of other States. The Convention will wield a mighty influence over the politics of the whole country if it can gather in the thousands who will be here to attend it, and whether that can be done or not, depends upon the Committee and people of this city. If the Convention is to be allowed to exercise its widest influence, let it have a building suitable to its immense number; but if those who control such matters among us desire to circumscribe its power, they have only to confine it within the contracted limits of City Hall.

We suggest to the Committee that this matter receive their attention to-day, and determine to provide a suitable building. Then solicit bids from our lumbermen and builders as to the price for which they will erect a building such as may be required—furnishing the material and labor for erecting and taking down, making their estimates upon the injury to material, the cost of labor and rent of the building until the close of the campaign. Will it be done? Will Allegheny county, whose loyal masses have become proverbial all over the country, allow it to be said that she is impotent to provide for the want and accommodation of the thousands of soldiers and sailors whose Convention in this place, the 25th inst., is looked for with so much solicitude by patriots everywhere?

SEE STONE LAYING.—The ceremony of laying of the corner-stone of the North Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, Rev. A. A. Campbell, pastor, will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) at 4 o'clock, P. M. The members of other Presbyterian Churches in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and citizens generally, are cordially invited to be present.

Twentieth Congressional District.

We are reliably informed that all the important points of disagreement on the Congressional question in the Twentieth District have been happily arranged and harmony restored. All sides agree that Colonel Finney will be triumphantly elected. The same authority assures us that in the same district, there are hardly enough Copper-Johnsons to fill the Federal offices. Major General Geary, it is stated, will run five hundred ahead of the regular ticket.

—The following communication from a trustworthy source will explain itself:

MEADVILLE, Pa., September 8, 1866.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of the 6th instant, you, doubtless unwittingly, do great injustice to the state of feeling in this Congressional District. As your paper is largely circulated here and has great influence with Republicans, I have thought it advisable to correct it. Mr. Finney has no opposition here, except amongst a few friends of the defeated candidate, S. Newton Pettis, and who is strongly suspected of being desirous of throwing the District to Andy Johnson, as he now holds office as a special mail agent under Postmaster General Randall. His attempt to have the Clarion County Convention repudiate the nomination miserably failed, and was voted down almost unanimously, and the Convention have issued an address to the people to sustain Mr. Finney. In Venango county Col. John S. McCalmont (brother to the Democratic candidate) told me he did not think his brother would get anything outside of his party vote, and this county will speak for herself on the second Tuesday of October. Therefore, by correcting the impression of yours of the 6th inst., which is taken from a paper one-half owned by Mr. Pettis, and which not only refuses to support Mr. Finney, but also refuses to support our nominations for Assembly and Sheriff, and is now in league with copperheads, you will greatly oblige and help the cause in this district.

The Great Union Meeting at Bedford.

The Union mass meeting at Bedford on Tuesday was the largest political demonstration that has ever taken place in that part of the State. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was the principal speaker, and he delivered a forcible speech, for the whole or portions of which we shall endeavor to find room. Hon. A. K. McClure, General John Williamson and Hon. John Cessna, also made speeches. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Congress, condemning the treachery of the President to the party, indorsing the nomination of General Geary and promising to ratify it at the polls, indorsing the Loyalists' Philadelphia Convention then in session, and commending Thaddeus Stevens for his uncompromising stand against usurpation and despotism, and indorsing Governor Curtin, as follows:

Resolved, That the administration of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, deserves and commands the admiration and confidence of the people. Clear in his views, firm in his patriotism and ability have been illustrated by his wise and statesmanlike administration of *two terms* during the most embarrassing peril of the late rebellion—higher honors yet await him.

Dry Goods Imports,

The imports of dry goods at New York for the past week show an increase over those for the corresponding period of last year, and are as follows:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week.	$ 1,949,439	$2,833,411	$3,136,719
Thrown on market..	1,308,370	2,809,519	2,945,015
Since January 1.			
Entered at port.	$60,652,929	$45,312,611	$95,312,063
Thrown on market.	52,849,994	69,925,949	91,012,327

For the month of August the imports show a large increase over those of the same month of former years. Although in August last year the imports reached the large figure of $12,482,213, yet those for the past month are nearly one and a half million dollars in excess of amount. The total imports for the eight months amount to $95,312,063, or in round numbers an average of $11,914,000 per month, which is at the rate of $143,000,000 per annum. For the four years 1863-1866, inclusive, the imports averaged $90,000,000 per annum, so that the increase for the present year is at the rate of $53,000,000 or 56 per cent.

Vermont.

The Republican majority for Governor is so decided that the figures are of little use, and yet the returns are incomplete. The Burlington *Times* gives the names of seventy elected Representatives, of whom sixty-eight are Republicans and two Democrats, but the seat of one of the latter is contested. Last year the same towns elected sixty six Republicans and four Democrats. Hon. Portus Baxter, regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, has about two thousand majority over Hoyt, the Independent candidate, but has not a majority over Hoyt and Bingham (Democrat.) A plurality elects in the next trial on November 7th.

Major General Hartranft.

Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, has received his commission from the War Department as Colonel of the Thirty-fourth Infantry. This is a well deserved recognition of the services of a gallant officer, and adds to the many honors already bestowed upon the "hero of Fort Steedman." In event of his accepting the position, which he probably will do, the Governor will be required to appoint a new Auditor General, to fill the unexpired term for which General Hartranft was elected.

New Jersey.

The Legislature of this State will meet in extra session at Trenton to-day, when the Constitutional Amendment will doubtless be ratified, and we trust, a Republican United States Senator elected. We feel authorized to state that Senator Scovel will act with the Republican Unionists heartily and throughout, unless special pains be taken to drive him away from us.

MR. BEECHER IN TROUBLE.—The *Herald* which champions Mr. Beecher and John Morrissey by turns, speaking of some of the troubles in which his advocacy of the President has involved him, says: "There is fire in Brother Beecher's rear, however, not so easy to silence. The parson employed to occupy Beecher's pulpit during his vacation has been preaching against him ever since his installation, and there will probably be a split in Plymouth Church and in all the other churches, except the Roman Catholic, which never bothers itself with politics." The *Herald*, furthermore, proposes collections to give Beecher a new Church, to be called, probably, the Church of St. Andrew, "and a private residence at Fort Washington, where he can imagine himself in the Garden of Eden, barring the serpent and the flaming sword."

ELASTIC CARTRIDGES.—A modification on rifles has lately been introduced by a Belgian gunmaker. The cartridges are so contrived as successfully to conquer the inertia of the projectile by means of the gradual compression of an elastic body inserted between the powder and the missile, which consists of a steel cylinder rounded off at the top. The French Academy of Science has several pieces of soft iron pierced at a distance of 100 metres by ball cartridge of this description.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

During the week the disbursements on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments were as follows: War Department, $2,415,-000; Navy, $217,527; Interior, $560,266. Total, $3,-115,089.

Our Consul at Liverpool writes to the State Department as follows: Large quantities of rags are being exported from this country to the United States. It seems now to be admitted, at least in this country, that all clothing, &c., from persons having the disease, cholera, become infected, and that there is great danger of spreading of the disease by such clothing. There is not only a possibility, but a probability that infected rags may be mixed in with those that are now being sent over. It would be well for the health authorities at the different ports to look after these importations, and wherever there is any doubt, to take steps to have them disinfected.

The councils of Brunswick, N. J., have invited the traveling committee of the Southern loyalists now in Philadelphia, to visit their city.

The machine shop of the Burlington and Missouri River railroad in Burlington, Iowa, were destroyed by fire on Saturday.

The race on Saturday, at Chicago, between Dexter and Butler, was won by the latter. Dexter was drawn on the third heat.

A San Francisco dispatch says an expedition sailed from that port to aid the Liberals in Sinaloa, on Thursday night.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, in a special message, recommends to the Legislature the acceptance by the State of the provisions of the act of Congress of 1862, donating lands to the States and Territories for establishing agricultural colleges. He intimates that the State can realize $500,000 by the sale of scrip.

The Canadians are again frightened about the Fenians. An order has been issued to the Quebec volunteers to hold themselves in readiness to march to the frontier. Defensive works are to be erected along the Lower Canada line.

What the South Regret.

The Savannah correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, in setting forth the feeling in the South, concerning the Philadelphia Convention, says: The South **may regret** that her delegates were called on to assent to the exclusion of Vallandigham and Wood; to plead guilty indirectly to the charge of treason, to accept the denunciation of some of their most prominent fellow-citizens as "conscious rebels" as related from the forgiveness of rebellion to the masses, and to observe total silence in reference to the continued imprisonment of Mr. Davis. It is due to candor to state that on these subjects regret is very generally felt. But had the Convention been exclusively Southern, no Southern man would have uttered a syllable of complaint that it was deemed advisable to refer mutual accusation with Mr. Vallandigham or Mr. Wood; that the mass of the Southern people were spoken of as blameless and rebels to a greater blame was attached to the principal leaders than to the mass of the Southern people, or that no allusion was made to the case of Jefferson Davis.

JOHN MINOR BOTT writes to the Chairman of the Ohio Union State Central Committee that he cannot go thither to participate in the campaign, but that his heart is with the Union men of the State, and that if he can get there before the election, he will do so.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Internal Revenue Receipts of Week, $10,302,028.

National Bank Circulation $291,179,845

Resources of Arkansas.

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.

A Case of Conscience

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1866.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were one million two hundred and one thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars, and for the week ten millions three hundred and two thousand and twenty-eight dollars.

National Bank Circulation.

The circulation issued to National Banks for the week was one million two hundred and sixty-four thousand and twenty-five dollars. Total furnished to date two hundred and ninety-one millions one hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars.

Arkansas.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, has just received an interesting report from the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Little Rock, Arkansas, in regard to the resources of the State. Iron is found in abundance in all of the northern counties, and is said to be of a superior quality. Coal is extensively found in the western counties, and zinc in the counties of Lawrence, Marion and Fulton. The best lands are those bordering on the water courses. The great Valley of the Mississippi proper, embracing forty-three thousand square miles, is superior for hemp, tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, hemp and the cereals. The Arkansas river valley, for 5,500 square miles, is represented as the best cotton land in the country. The area of other valuable bottom lands are as follows: Red river, 1,100 square miles; Ouachita and its branches, 1,100; White and Black rivers and their tributaries, 1,500; St. Francis river, 1,500; Saline river, 250. The belts of land between these rivers are heavily wooded uplands inter-Clear in his views, firm in his patriotism spersed with rich valleys. The returns from the office at Little Rock show that the entries are progressing for actual settlement under the homestead law.

Public Land Sales.

Lands were disposed of at Cincinnati, Minn., during August to the amount of 19,267 acres, as follows: For cash, 2,880 acres with warrants, 326; with Agricultural College scrip, 9,060; under the homestead act, 1,100. At Taylor's Falls, Minn., 2,135 acres were disposed of during the same month, of which 270 were sold for cash, and 1,865 were taken up under the homestead law, and 720 with warrants. The remainder was disposed of with Agricultural College scrip.

Conscience.

Several days since an envelope was received by the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing sixteen one thousand dollar seven-thirty bonds, and seventy-five dollars in currency in payment of legal tenders. The package was postmarked Urbana, Ohio, and there was nothing accompanying it to indicate who it was from, or to what purpose the money was to be applied. The numbers had been cut out of the bonds, for the purpose, as is supposed, to prevent tracing the bonds to the person sending them. It is no doubt a case of conscience on the part of some one who has unwittingly defrauded the Government of the amount.

A Dull City.

It has been duller in Washington than it has been known here before for years. There is absolutely nothing of public interest transpiring here. On Saturday next the Presidential party leave Cleveland, and the return of the party will again become the centre of political interest.

New National Bank.

On Saturday the First National Bank of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was authorized with a capital of fifty thousand dollars.

Speech of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin.

BANGOR, ME., September 9.—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin addressed a great meeting of his fellow citizens here last evening. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested and welcomed. He spoke earnestly for an hour and a half. He commenced by saying that he intended to assail no man, neither did he intend to use any harsh words in reference to any one. No commentary he could make on the President could have half the force of the commentary he makes on himself. In the course of his remarks, he said the Government must be restored on the basis of the immutable principles of justice, equality and liberty. The rebels fought for four long years to get out of the Union, and now that their allies at the North, they declared, had expelled them from political power. God forbid they should ever resume their place but on principles of equality and justice to all. We must not continue the struggle and transmit it to our children, but we must have peace and justice on any other terms. We cannot afford to have it settled on any other. We have poured out blood and treasure enough to purchase it. We cannot consent to any restoration that does not protect the loyal men of the South who stood by the flag when it needed support.

Election in Arizona—The Late Fight with Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—Dates from Arizona have been received to August 20th. The election for Delegate to Congress took place last week. The candidates were Charles D. Poston and Col. Leatherman. The former had apportioned members of the Legislature on the basis of the late census. The country in the neighborhood of Tubac was polled for a distance of forty miles.

Prescott's letter gives a detailed account of the fight already reported, in which thirty-three Indians were killed. It seems the Indians began the attack without provocation. They rounded up of teamsters for passing over the road from Lopez. This being refused, a scuffle ensued. The teamsters were joined by a dozen soldiers, when a general fight took place, which resulted in the death of thirteen Indians. They had not brought bows or arrows, but were said to have had knives concealed about their persons. The Indians intimate that the Americans would have had to fight the whole nation.

The Cholera in Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., September 9.—The cholera is on the increase here. The Board of Health reports eleven cases since Friday evening. Mortality is not small. The disease is chiefly confined to negroes. On and after to-morrow, the sale of melons, fish, green corn, &c., will be prohibited.

Extra Session of the New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., September 9.—An extra session of the legislature of New Jersey, for action on the Constitutional amendment and the election of an United States Senator, will convene to-morrow.

The Fenian Congress.

The future of the Fenian organization will depend greatly upon the action of the Congress now in session at Troy, New York. The utter failure of John O'Mahony, the manifest incompetency of James Stephens, the disappearance of the Fenian funds, and the accomplishment of nothing up to the present time, have naturally discouraged the Fenians and their friends throughout the whole country. They now look to the Troy Congress for an indication of what they may hereafter expect. If that body shall show a determination to turn over a new leaf in the management of Fenian affairs, and to adopt a practical common sense policy, they may secure renewed confidence of the Irish people in this country. But unless that is done, the interest in Fenianism must decline. Colonel Roberts has the zeal and patriotism to do what is right and becoming. It is reported that he intends to resign. This he did at the Pittsburgh Congress, but he was induced to accept a re-election. We do not doubt but that he will consent to serve for a third term, as no one else can be found possessing the same needful qualifications for a leader. There are many important subjects to be disposed of at this Congress. A wise policy of action will prove of inestimable benefit to the Irish cause, and may yet result in the liberation of the Green Isle from English control

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A national portrait exhibition has been opened in London. It contains only the likenesses of the nobility. The faces of Richard Cobden and John Bright are not to be seen there. A portrait of Bulwer, now a Peer, is the most conspicuous.

Camp meetings are numerous this fall. From all parts of the country we learn that they have been conducted with good success. The first one ever held in the United States took place in West Tennessee in 1789.

The Boston Commissioners on the hours of labor, at their meeting this week, heard Mr. Ira Steward, of Milford, Mass., who favors the eight hour system, and expects to place it introduced by the Legislature in the navy yards, etc. The Commissioners were petitioned to recommend Senator Foulke in his practice before the next session of Congress. The Commissioners will hold no more meetings in Boston, but will visit the other principal towns and cities of the Commonwealth.

THE HEBREW NEW YEAR.—To-day and to-morrow will be commemorated by those of the Hebrew persuasion what is generally known as their New Year. These days are the first of the month of Tishri, 5625, counting from the creation. Preliminary meetings were held yesterday and during last week. Prior to the feast, and are continued up to Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, which takes place on Wednesday, the 19th instant, and which terminates the ten days of fasting, humiliation and prayer commencing Sunday. It is understood that Divine Service will be held to day and to-morrow.

THE names of T. W. Olcott, J. V. L. Pruyn and Commodore Vanderbilt, are spoken of in connection with the presidency of the New York Central Railroad, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dean Richmond.

Startling Intelligence from New Orleans.

The Rebels Contemplating a Renewal of the Rebellion.

SECRET MEETINGS, PREPARATIONS ETC., ETC.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

A private letter from a loyal citizen of New Orleans, addressed to a gentleman of this city, makes some startling revelations as to the plan of the "reconstructed" rebels of the South. The writer is a gentleman of undoubted character. The intelligence contained in this letter reveals the effect upon the minds of the ex-rebels of the South of such revolutionary speeches as that made by General McClernand at the Illinois copperhead State Convention, and those being made by Andrew Johnson in his stumping tour through the North.

The writer says:

"NEW ORLEANS, LA., September 1, 1866.—I presume that you are aware that the rebels are making every preparation for the renewal of the rebellion. They have satisfied themselves that the fall election will go overwhelmingly against them, and they have consequently come to a secret understanding with their Northern sympathizers, and have organized and armed themselves for the eventuality. In fact, I saw an advertisement in the columns of the *Times*, published in this city, notifying the 'K. G. C.s,' of this close, which was 9 o'clock, requesting heartily and cheerfully to turn out. The meeting is to be held to-night. It continues to display that vigor of body and mind which, we opine, can only be found in the Anglo-Saxon race, and is void of offence toward God and man, and which, we trust, is based on principles of right and purpose to promote her welfare is always above the consideration of all other matters in the world, save the principles of immutable principles of justice, equality and liberty. The rebels fought for four long years to get out of the Union, and now that their allies at the North, they declared, had expelled them from political power. God forbid they should ever resume their place but on principles of equality and justice to all. We must not continue the struggle and transmit it to our children, but we must have peace and justice on any other terms. We cannot afford to have it settled on any other. We have poured out blood and treasure enough to purchase it. We cannot consent to any restoration that does not protect the loyal men of the South who stood by the flag when it needed support.

Began then proposed three cheers for the Union, and three cheers for Grant, with a will. Began again tried it for the President. It was no go. A person in the crowd proposed three cheers for Seward, and they were given with a will. Johnson tried again to speak. He said if they would only hear him he would speak—"Hear Grant!" "You can't go it here. We are all for Grant!"—finally Johnson gave up in despair, and left the platform. Never did traitor receive a more marked rebuke from a bereaved people. A well organized conspiracy for the lest of death his reception at Bloomington.

At Atlanta the calls for Grant were loud and continuous. Upon his arrival at Chicago on the departure, I must not detail. The same scenes in a minor degree were enacted at every station until the train reached Springfield.

AT SPRINGFIELD

there was an immense crowd. There were many banners in the crowd, of a partizan character. An attempt was made to form a procession, but it failed. When Johnson and party arrived at the depot, the cries for Grant were deafening, but when Grant and Farragut followed, there was a perfect storm of cheers which has been heard for miles. The crowd rushed toward the two heroes, and it was with the utmost difficult that they could be kept back.

The Presidential party were placed in carriages and driven to Oak Ridge, where is the tomb of Lincoln. When they reached the sacred and hallowed spot, all alighted, and with uncovered heads, stood in solemn silence around the tomb, returned to the carriages and to Springfield. Not a word was spoken.

The trip of Andy Johnson through the Sucker State, if he possessed the least sensibility, must have been a perfect ovation over his political journey, aye, for the remainder of his days, but he does not comprehend public sentiment, never did and never will. He will not until the edges of November tear from his benighted head the mantle of self-love, which blinds his vision and resentment of a free, unfettered, indignant people.

At Springfield the President and suite were escorted to the cars on Saturday morning at half past seven o'clock, Andrew Johnson in company with a committee from St. Louis. The party were all in excellent health and spirits. At Alton they were met by a committee, and the distinguished members of the party were greeted with cheers. At Alton there were similar proceedings, and the President was the recipient of a mammoth apple.

At Upper Alton there was a halt of five minutes. The President was introduced and received with enthusiastic applause. From Mr. Seward was introduced to Hon. John Hogan, and made a brief speech. Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut took up their position on the platform. In his speech the President said he had received his political education at the feet of Henry Clay, and that he had been found standing by the Union.

At Alton the party were received by a dense mass of persons gathered from the surrounding country, and many from St. Louis and other cities. The President in response to repeated calls, spoke briefly. He said that his speech in all respects being similar to those with which the readers of the COMMERCIAL are already familiar, it is unnecessary to repeat. He addressed the people and was warmly applauded. After the speech the distinguished members of the party were escorted to the steamer "Andy Johnson," where they were received by a committee from St. Louis, Captain James B. Eades addressed the President, paying a high tribute to his services in the cause of the Union, and hailed him heartily. In his reply the President said that he continued to occupy the same ground he had always occupied. Believing that he was doing nothing but my duty, I shall stand by that duty, and by the Union, and by the Constitution, and God being willing, all the powers at this side of the infernal regions shall not drive me from the discharge of my duty."

The trip to St. Louis passed off pleasantly, the party arriving at that city at about half past 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The shores of the stream were lined with people, and at every village which they passed the distinguished excursionists. Dinner was served on the steamer, after which the party retired to the cabin, where they were received by General Ramsey, Colonel Bingham and other gentlemen, who called upon the President to Missouri, bidding him God speed in his labors for the restoration of the Union.

The party reached St. Louis at 9 o'clock, and were received by an immense concourse of people. The entire crowd was in a state of excitement impossible for the procession to move, notwithstanding the efforts of a large police force. At the Planter's House, where the party were to stop, an address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Thomas, and responded to by the President. Secretary Seward and Admiral Farragut also made brief remarks being received with great favor by the immense crowd. The entire reception accorded to Grant and Farragut was very enthusiastic.

STATE ITEMS.

The police force of Harrisburg has been reduced from eight members to six, and the local papers say it should have been reduced to four, as four men make all the arrests.

Mr. Lenhart, of Meadville, a staunch supporter of Governor Curtin, has been appointed United States Assessorship of the Twentieth District, some weeks since, and Major Hayes a "my policy" man, appointed in his place. Tuesday morning last Mr. Lenhart received a letter from Commissioner of Internal Revenue, directing him to retake possession of the Assessors office, which he did, Hayes flying high in consequence, up. The reason for this change is not stated.

Thomas Green, an old actor, and for the present season one of the stock company at the Walnut-street theatre, Philadelphia, died suddenly on Saturday morning, from disease of the heart. Saturday's *Press* says: "He was at rehearsal yesterday, and his name was announced in the evening bills as playing a part. It is understood that shortly after taking his supper, at his residence in the Western part of the city, he complained of being ill, and death ensued in a few minutes."

The Titusville *Herald* of Friday says: "About eight o'clock yesterday morning the ten horse-power boiler used at the Lowry well on Great Western Run, exploded with a loud report, causing considerable damage to property and shutting some personal injuries. The accident resulted from the failure of the crown sheet of the boiler was driven through the north end of the engine house to a height of seventy feet on the west side, and a distance of thirty-five feet on the south side. Pieces of the boiler fell on the roofs from the west to the south, near the boiler at the time of the explosion, and struck by some fragments, but escaped with slight injuries in two places. Another man named Smith, who was descending the hill, was struck by the [illegible] together with several others, but not dangerously hurt. The boiler in its passage carried away the corner of the Union well supply house, and one leg of the Webster well derrick, cut off one end of the Andrews tank house, and completely demolished the engine house of the Webster well.

An important case is under investigation in Harrisburg, in which Marcus Gumbert's, of the firm of A. Gumbert's & Son, is charged with attempting to defraud their creditors. The facts seem to be that this member of the firm, accompanied by a clerk, proceeded to New York and purchased some $6,000 worth of goods, and subsequently reported that the firm was worth a large amount in addition to the contents of their store, and that they were solvent. It is said, however, they discovered that the bottom-fell of the goods would be sent, and they followed them to New York, were advised to go no further, and returned to Harrisburg. There, with the assistance from New York, were valued at $8,000 to Joseph Kahnweiler, a step-brother; a note for $2,500 was given to another relative, and $1,000 to another person, amounting to upwards of $20,000. The case was brought from New Whiteland Philadelphia on Monday, when the defendant at once confessed judgment in favor of holders of the notes. Gumbert surrendered all his property immediately, and the contents of both the dry goods and clothing stores were sold by auction. Mr. Gumbert is said to be worth $100,000.

Ex-Mayor Fernando Wood is figuring for the Congressional nomination in the Ninth district of New York. He is opposed by Hon. Tom Fitzpatrick, Democratic leader in New York County Park, and formerly State Senator and Corporation Attorney.

The Union National Gift Concert Imbroglio.

It will be remembered that a few days since we published the fact that the proprietors of the Union National Gift Concert, of Chicago, were about to attempt to defraud by small ticket-holders by excluding from the "wheel of fortune" all tickets numbered from one to one hundred thousand. We have since learned that the committee appointed by the ticket-holders to superintend the drawing have organized, on the ground that they were interrupted by the Gift Concert proprietors in their endeavors to perform their trust in good faith. The committee say "that after drawing from the wheel 21,000 tickets, that not one was found on which the numbers between one and 100,000, that your committee, consisting of nearly a dozen men, took the contents from the wheel, and examined them with the above-this second. The fifth car was laured along side, tube-fashion, and the men were singly stowed, and in three minutes and a half safely on shore. The experiment was highly successful.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON IN NEW YORK.—The theatrical season in New York opened very brilliantly Tuesday evening, in proof of which I give the receipts at the door of the leading establishments: Olympic Theater, $1,460 55; Stadt Theater, $465 70; Thalia Theater, $60; Tr-race Green, $3; Bowery Garden, $7 50; Lyceum, $5; Every One, $8 50; New Bowery Theater, $1,950; Barnum's, $1,450; Irving Hall, $125 50; Buckworth's Minstrels, $30; Tony Pastor's, $305 75; Theater Francais, $3; New York Theater, $75. Total, $8,837 95.

"AMONG the blind, the one-eyed is king," says the proverb. That is why the Democrats hor the One I'd Johnson.—*Detroit Post.*

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

From Chicago to St. Louis.

Great Enthusiasm for Grant--None for Johnson.

He says all the Powers this side of the Infernal Regions Can't Stop Him.

The President and party left Chicago on their trip westward, at half past seven o'clock Friday morning. It was not till the train reached Bloomington that the people were found congregated in large numbers. Here was an immense crowd on hand, say ten thousand, and they came to see Grant and no one else. They commenced shouting that magic name before the train reached the depot. Johnson and Seward went out on the platform, but were evidently frightened. John Hogan attempted to introduce the President to the crowd, but ten thousand tongues shouted "Grant." Hogan commenced haranguing the crowd. The only response was "Grant!" "Grant!" Hogan asked the audience to listen to the President. "Grant!" "Grant!" "Grant!" was again shouted. John Hogan asked if they wanted less than thirty-six States in the Union, and they thundered "No," which sounded like the discharge of a twenty-inch columbiad, and then again the name of Grant went up from every throat. Hogan said Johnson was in favor of thirty six States, and proposed three cheers for him. Not a cheer was given, but "Grant," "Grant," "Grant," was wanted, and they would have no one else. Finally Grant came out on the platform, and such a shout as Hogan has not been heard by that party since it left Washington. The people rushed up, seized Grant by the hand, shook him and shouted. It was the wildest, most enthusiastic crowd I ever saw. Again Hogan tried to induce them to hear the President's address, but they only shouted "Grant!" "Grant!" louder. It was "Grant!" "Grant!" "Grant!" and nobody else. Seward then tried his hand at still the commotion, but he might have just as well attempted to still the ocean during the storm. The cry went up from hundreds of voices that they did not want bread and butter from A Johnson. They had enough of them from A Johnson. They had enough of them in the Chicago platform, and if the Executive mansion is to desecrate the home of Abraham Lincoln, and you can have your bread and butter crowd and better move on."

Began then proposed three cheers for the Union, and three cheers for Grant, with a will. Began again tried it for the President. It was no go. A person in the crowd proposed three cheers for Seward, and they were given with a will. Johnson tried again to speak. He said if they would only hear him he would speak—"Hear Grant!" "You can't go it here. We are all for Grant!"—finally Johnson gave up in despair, and left the platform. Never did traitor receive a more marked rebuke from a bereaved people. A well organized conspiracy for the lest of death his reception at Bloomington.

At Atlanta the calls for Grant were loud and continuous. Upon his arrival at Chicago on the departure, I must not detail. The same scenes in a minor degree were enacted at every station until the train reached Springfield.

AT SPRINGFIELD

there was an immense crowd. There were many banners in the crowd, of a partizan character. An attempt was made to form a procession, but it failed. When Johnson and party arrived at the depot, the cries for Grant were deafening, but when Grant and Farragut followed, there was a perfect storm of cheers which has been heard for miles. The crowd rushed toward the two heroes, and it was with the utmost difficult that they could be kept back.

The Presidential party were placed in carriages and driven to Oak Ridge, where is the tomb of Lincoln. When they reached the sacred and hallowed spot, all alighted, and with uncovered heads, stood in solemn silence around the tomb, returned to the carriages and to Springfield. Not a word was spoken.

The trip of Andy Johnson through the Sucker State, if he possessed the least sensibility, must have been a perfect ovation over his political journey, aye, for the remainder of his days, but he does not comprehend public sentiment, never did and never will. He will not until the edges of November tear from his benighted head the mantle of self-love, which blinds his vision and resentment of a free, unfettered, indignant people.

At Springfield the President and suite were escorted to the cars on Saturday morning at half past seven o'clock, Andrew Johnson in company with a committee from St. Louis. The party were all in excellent health and spirits. At Alton they were met by a committee, and the distinguished members of the party were greeted with cheers. At Alton there were similar proceedings, and the President was the recipient of a mammoth apple.

At Upper Alton there was a halt of five minutes. The President was introduced and received with enthusiastic applause. From Mr. Seward was introduced to Hon. John Hogan, and made a brief speech. Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut took up their position on the platform. In his speech the President said he had received his political education at the feet of Henry Clay, and that he had been found standing by the Union.

At Alton the party were received by a dense mass of persons gathered from the surrounding country, and many from St. Louis and other cities. The President in response to repeated calls, spoke briefly. He said that his speech in all respects being similar to those with which the readers of the COMMERCIAL are already familiar, it is unnecessary to repeat. He addressed the people and was warmly applauded. After the speech the distinguished members of the party were escorted to the steamer "Andy Johnson," where they were received by a committee from St. Louis, Captain James B. Eades addressed the President, paying a high tribute to his services in the cause of the Union, and hailed him heartily. In his reply the President said that he continued to occupy the same marks, he said: Believing that I was doing nothing but my duty, I shall stand by that duty, and by the Union, and by the Constitution, and God being willing, all the powers this side of the infernal regions shall not drive me from the line of the discharge of my duty."

The trip to St.

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH B. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
E. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. WICKE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE PRESIDENT REBUKED, AND HIS REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS REPUDIATED BY THE N. Y. TIMES.

Below we give entire an article of great significance from the New York *Times*. Nothing but the realization that the President's speeches and the humiliating exhibition of himself, from the Capitol to Chicago, if they had not already done so, surely would ruin everything in a political sense, could have induced the *Times* to speak thus pointedly, and run the risk of breaking with the President. The article bears internal evidence of heart-sickness, mortification, and the conviction of inevitable ruin as the result of the President's course. It shows that the fact is fully realized that no power on earth can stay the tide which is rising against the President and the alliance entered into to give him support. It shows what is the feeling among all classes in the metropolis, more especially among the wealthy men—the STEWARTS, the ASTORS, the VANDERBILTS, who only last week welcomed him so heartily and pledged him their support. It shows how suddenly and completely the President's speeches have reversed the popular current which, but a few days ago, in New York City, was claimed to have set in so strongly in his favor. It betrays overwhelming consternation, and the realization of the absolute necessity of speaking out in repudiation of the President, in a quarter, too, where before was felt the importance and the strength of a courageous air and the appearance at least of perfect confidence in him as a man, in the righteousness of his cause, and in his unequaled power of advocacy. From it we can infer what were the dispatches to Mr. SEWARD by Mr. WEED, imploring him to rein in the careering President; what were the letters which followed the banqueting party, telling of the ruin that was being worked to the hopes of his friends and supporters; the certain destruction which would result from the indignation he was everywhere arousing, and the shame and sense of disgrace which were filling the entire land, and under which no man, no party, could survive. All this, and more, the article of the *Times* discloses as plainly as though the sentences were not framed so as to seem to maintain the appearance of friendship while under a sense of injury and disgust they rebuked sharply and repudiated utterly. The article is as follows:

"THE PRESIDENT'S MISTAKE.

"President Johnson, in his speech at Cleveland, remarked that 'he did not care about his dignity.' In our judgment this is greatly to be regretted. The American people care very much about it and can never see it forgotten or laid aside without profound sorrow and solicitude. Mr. Johnson is not speaking or traveling as a simple citizen. He is President of the United States at Cleveland as well as at Washington—while addressing a mass meeting as well as when presiding at a Cabinet council; and whatever he may say or do at either place, carries with it all the weight and influence of his high position. So far as its effect on the public mind is concerned, what he says in a public speech has precisely the same importance as what he says in a message to Congress; and he should, in justice to himself, to the people, and to the transcendent interests consigned to his care, be just as considerate, just as calm and just as dispassionate in the one as in the other.

"The President at Cleveland, as elsewhere upon his tour, has met thousands of those who do not indorse his policy—and among them, as a matter of course, there have been a good many men of rude manners and a very low conception of the proprieties of such occasions;—and he has been subjected at their hands to taunts and reproaches, more or less disrespectful and insulting. He has made a great mistake in retorting upon them, of in paying the slightest attention to them. The President of the United States cannot enter upon an exchange of epithets with the brawlers of a mob, without seriously compromising his official character and hazarding interests too momentous to be thus lightly imperilled. He may safely leave the vindication of his official acts, especially against such assault, to his friends; and mere personal affronts it is utterly beneath his personal or official character to notice or even to hear.

"The President, in reply for the tenor of his remarks at Cleveland, said it was his habit when attacked to defend himself. This is his nature, and it has indeed been the habit of his political life. His political successes have been won by hard blows, and he has been compelled, at every stage of his career, to confront hostilities of the most reckless and envenomed character. We can understand how difficult it is for him to change in this respect, or to realize at once the wide difference between the responsibilities of his present position and those of a popular canvass in a Border State during a heated political contest. Candid men will give all due weight to the effect of such a training upon a mind naturally tenacious of its own convictions, and a character utterly incapable of weak compliances. But the mass of the people find it more difficult to make such allowances—and tens of thousands, whose judgments assent to the principles which the President represents, are startled and bewildered by the manner in which he advocates them.

"It is a great mistake on the part of the President to assume or suppose that the great body of the people in the North who dissent from his views, are enemies of the Union or are seeking consciously to destroy it. We believe the policy they favor to be framed with infinite mischief to the country, and with great peril to its peace and perpetuity. But they seek no such result. They are still under the influence of the passions aroused by the war—passions essential, while the war continued, to its vigorous prosecution, and shared by the President in common with the great mass of the loyal and patriotic people of the land. The time has come when the public good demands that they should be moderated and allayed. The President in this great work is in advance of the nation. Knowing the Southern States and people, from personal association with them, better than do the people of the North, he has had stronger reliance upon the sincerity and good faith with which they have accepted the results of the war, and has been more ready to trust in their renowned devotion to the Government and the flag of our common country. It is of the utmost importance that he should impart to the people of the North something of this confidence which he feels so strongly himself—that he should allay their unjust apprehensions, calm their aroused resentments and moderate the passions which, as in every great community, survive the causes which gave them birth. This is a service which his position eminently qualifies him to perform, and it is of much more consequence than the retort of an insulting speech, or the rebuke of bad manners in a miscellaneous and irresponsible crowd."

GETTING BEFOGGED.

The New York *Times* seems to nurse a deadly hatred for what it with many others terms radicalism. It is quite time that men who make pretensions to having intelligent minds, should sift the dozen or so radicals from among the millions of truly conservative men, and call each by their right name. In a recent issue of the *Times* it was announced "that the statesmanship of radicalism never amounted to anything anywhere; but its argumentative power has often been unquestionative power has often been unquestionable." And then followed the declaration that "the radicalism which proposes to remodel the Union has not this recommendation. That what it contends for theoretically it surrenders practically."

Were it not that the *Times* uses the term radical to refer to all who dissent from the President's policy, which it so persistently approves we might not be disposed to object to its reasoning, for the few men in the North who are really radicals, having been unable to secure the adoption of their views in the Congressional policy of reconstruction, nevertheless give that policy their support because it comes much nearer their views than the policy upon which the President threatens to revolutionize the country. But because they do support it, they do not seem to think it necessary to entirely surrender views that they feel assured to be right. But of the people of the North this cannot be said. The principles of the Congressional policy they contend for practically as well as theoretically. The editor of the *Times* should not forget that if the supporters of Congress are radical, he also was radical, and that some explanation of his change of principles, or rather change *from* principles, for he has no principles now, is needed. In abusing the people for radicalism he ought to remember that in their support of Congress they support his vote in favor of the Congressional policy upon which he is at present waging a fierce and unprincipled warfare. If that policy was good enough for Mr. RAYMOND when he voted for it, it is good enough for the loyal people now.

But the instance in which the *Times* is befogged to which we desire more particularly to refer, is its article in Friday's issue in which it alludes to the radicalism of the address of Mr. VAN WYCK to the "New York Radicals." In that address, the *Times* says Mr. VAN WYCK committed himself to "wholesale confiscation," and then the *Times* quotes as his remark the following:

"Their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms and sold to honest, industrious men."

We have not the means of knowing whether Mr. VAN WYCK claimed the language as his own or not, but if he did we cannot avoid saying that he is guilty of plagiarism and of sadly deceiving the *Times*, as the remark we have quoted is word for word the same as a remark of President JOHNSON'S, in a speech delivered by him in Nashville in 1864, when he occupied the noble position in the estimation of loyal men.

We have not the means of ascertaining, but we have no doubt that when Mr. JOHNSON uttered the language which the *Times* attributes to Mr. VAN WYCK, that journal commended it as sterling loyalty. But now that the President has turned his back upon his former professions, and is being followed by men like Mr. RAYMOND, with whom principles are but trifles, the President indulges in the cry of treason against those who consistently adhere to his former loyal declarations, while the *Times*, befogged in endeavoring to occupy a middle position, arraigns such men before the country as Radicals. It would be well for Mr. RAYMOND to go back over the past history of President JOHNSON and see how faithfully the supporters of Congress are fighting the present political battle with the identical language of the man whose leadership he acknowledges.

MR. SEWARD'S PLOT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

Many persons have thought it not a little strange that Mr. SEWARD, seemingly, not only approves of the extraordinary exhibition which the President at all times and all places makes of himself, to the amazement and mortification of every decent person in the land, but that he encourages him to persist in his mad course.

There is one explanation which, however some may question it at first, is probably the true one. It is, that Mr. SEWARD, to get Mr. JOHNSON out of the way as speedily as possible, is urging him forward in the course which he knows will surely lead him to destruction. It is known that the Premier is ambitious. He still dreams of the Presidency, and fancies that Mr. JOHNSON once disposed of, a formidable rival will be removed, when all the factions now supporting the President will be concentrated in support of the Premier. This, it must be confessed, is not unlike Mr. SEWARD; and the scheme, as every one can see, is working to a charm.

Mr. JOHNSON, stimulated by Mr. SEWARD, having made himself sufficiently odious, the New York *Times*, in the hands of Mr. RAYMOND and Mr. WEED, the close friends of Mr. SEWARD, deliberately throws him overboard—which it would not venture to do except in the absence of some great scheme. Can there be any doubting this view of the case?

THE TRUE GROUND AND RIGHT COURSE.

We are gradually getting the evasive party, or, at least, some of their better class of journals and speakers, out of their false issues, and are drawing them towards the real point in dispute. The grossly erroneous allegations formerly made against Congress, that it excludes and designs permanently to exclude the Southern States from representation in Congress, is entirely abandoned by the more ingenuous class of our opponents, and is repeated only by the more reckless demagogues of the party. It is too plainly seen to be denied, that Congress leaves it with the Southern States themselves to decide whether they will come into their functional position, in relation to the General Government, on conditions which are common to all the thirty-six States. These conditions are embraced in certain amendments to the Constitution, which have been properly proposed by Congress and with the sanction of the President.

We are gratified to notice that the New York *Times* now sees the matter in this light. And we regret that, while it also perceives and admits the propriety of conditions being imposed by Congress on individual applicants—such as the test oath—it does not recognize the equal propriety of prescribing constitutional amendments, applicable to all the thirty-six States, and that would in fact dispense with the necessity of any test oath altogether.

The *Times* not only borrows trouble from the unknown future, but also builds upon it its entire argument against the policy of Congress and the position of the Republican party. We say the *unknown* future, because it is unknown. The *Times* says, "that the South will not ratify the amendment is certain." On this its whole argument against the policy rests. Now we simply ask where is the evidence of this certainty. Not a particle of evidence is given and the whole argument trembles for the want of it. The question of ratifying the amendment has not been decided in a single Southern State, except Tennessee, and we believe it awaits decision in every Northern State too. It has been, indeed, but to a very small extent discussed. In fact, it has been the effort, as noticed above, of the new party to keep it, although the real question, wholly out of sight. Now that we have got it into the foreground, we hope for the happiest results, as it scatters to the wind the absurd allegations against Congress, that it wantonly and for mere party purposes is keeping and intends to keep the Southern States out of the Union.

After all, the *Times* is not so certain about it, for it asks:

"But what shall be done when it becomes formally known that the ten excluded States decline to accept the extra-constitutional conditions dictated by Congress? Will Congress recede from its position, content itself with the Constitution as it is, and recognize the right of the South to representation? Or will it adhere to its conditions, and so do what it can to render the exclusion permanent?"

These questions we answer thus: 1. It will be time enough for Congress to determine what shall be done next when the result of its present effort to restore the Southern States shall have been ascertained. The extreme impatience of the new party is unwilling to wait for the constitutional method of deciding on the present conditions. 2. If the amendments are not sustained by the requisite number of States, they fall of course, and it will be no "receding" in Congress to acquiesce in the decision. Congress, as well as all loyal people, will be content with the Constitution, as the Southern States shall decide to have it. And this answers also the third question. Congress has shown no disposition to make or to adhere to conditions not authorized by the Constitution. We wish we could say as much for the President and those who sustain his erratic course.

And why should not the *Times*, which is one of the most judicious and, we must add, one of the most ill at-ease supporters of the President, be willing to await the decision, that even with the President's acquiescence is submitted to the thirty-six States? But the Southern States, it insists, will not ratify the amendments. So it might have judged of the proposition that they should abolish slavery, when it was first proposed. Yet they did it. They also object to the test oath. But the *Times* shows no disposition to waive the test oath, on their objections. And why should it waive the amendments? Let them take their course. If the requisite number of States adopt them, then the question is settled and the way will be open for the Southern States to come into their position on terms of perfect equality with all the other States. The intemperate measures proposed by the coalition party are designed to forestall this constitutional process for securing just and equal representation in all the States, and to perpetuate the old wrong that occasioned the war. The Republican party is, as always, for the Union *and* the Constitution.

"ANOTHER CIVIL WAR."

General WOOL has written a letter promising to attend the JOHNSONITE Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland. In it he says: "We have fallen on evil times. with indications of another civil war. Should it take place it will be more terrible than the one from which we have just emerged."

What means this talk about "another civil war?" The President started it, and has kept it up from the coast to the Mississippi, continually intimating if the people at the ensuing elections sustain Congress, there will be "another civil war." The inference that he intends to make it, is inevitable. The calamity can be brought about in no other way. But the threat will not deter the people from doing their duty. The Boys in Blue will vote as they fought, and if necessary will fight again as they vote.

WAS IT "UNFORTUNATE?"

The great body of the loyal people deeply, sincerely mourned the death of Mr. LINCOLN as a great calamity. Mr. JOHNSON, however, is not prepared to acquiesce in this,—he is not prepared to say the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN was even "unfortunate." In his Cleveland speech he referred to the subject as follows:

"There was, two years ago, a ticket before you for the Presidency. I was placed upon that ticked with a distinguished citizen, now no more. Voices—'It's a pity.' 'Too bad.' 'Unfortunate.'] Yes, I know there are some who say 'unfortunate.' Yes, unfortunate for some that God rules on high, and deals in justice. (Cheers.) Yes, unfortunate! The ways of Providence are mysterious and incomprehensible, controlling all those who exclaim 'unfortunate.'

STEPHEN H. TYNG, having come out for the President, the question recurs, what son or other relation of his has been dismissed the army and restored on the personal application of the Doctor? If any other distinguished Doctor of Divinity has a son or other relation who needs reconstruction or restoration by the Executive, this is the time to speak.

AT St. Louis the President wanted to know if the Constitution was gum elastic? That is one question,—another one is, is the President of the United States a roving mountebank, making an exhibition of himself that overwhelms with shame every decent man, woman and child in the land?

IN swinging around the circle Mr. JOHNSON will encounter WEED, RAYMOND & Co., who have been "startled and bewildered" by the manner in which he performs the operation. As it is the President's manner, he is expected to make a dash at them next. He must either do this or haul in his horns.

THE *Herald* is alarmed because so many Governors congregated at Philadelphia last week, and asks—"is there not revolution ahead?" Throughout the rebellion the loyal Governors were the backbone of the Government, and the great concern of the rebels—and they are now. That's precisely what is the matter.

THE President having threatened another civil war if the people indorse Congress and proclaim against him, and Vermont, having gone against him and given an increased Republican majority, it is time for him to begin. Maine votes to-day and she will repeat the dose.

THE President's Cleveland speech, which not much worse than others, was calculated to make decent men hang their heads, is published in the Southern papers with great satisfaction. The National *Intelligencer* calls it "masterly." If judged by its effect on the speaker, then it undoubtedly was.

THE Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, has come to the rescue of Mr. BEECHER in the cause of the President. No doubt Mr. BEECHER feels the need of help, but the case of the President, according to the latest accounts, will prove a match for them both.

A DEMOCRATIC paper asserts that "the spirit of the immortal JACKSON animates ANDREW JOHNSON." A slight mistake, and a slander on the "immortal." It is nothing but the spirit of rye, and very poor at that.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Briggs' default case has taken a new shape. The prisoner's counsel says that not one dollar of the amount of the defalcation ever found its way into Briggs' pocket, he having been made merely the instrument of conveying the money from the Nassau to the "Faro" bank. The directors of the Nassau bank intend useing the "Faro" bank civilly, and using Briggs as a witness to recover the amount parted.

The "fastest time on record," at all distances is as follows:

1 mile, racing, Pocahontas.	2:17¼
1 mile, trotting, Flora Temple.	2:19
2 miles, trotting, Dexter.	4:56
3 miles, trotting, Flora Temple.	7:32
10 miles, trotting, Prince.	30:00
20 miles, trotting, Trustee.	59:30
100 miles, trotting, Lady Suffolk.	7:52:00
100 miles, double, Master Rickie and Robin.	10:12:21
1 mile, running, Harry Bertram.	1:43
4 miles, running, Lexington.	7:19

A poor woman in St. Louis, arrested for stealing a shirt, which she sold to keep her children from starvation, created so much sympathy when brought before the court, that she was acquitted without trial, and the attorney who was to have prosecuted her hired her as a servant and took her home.

All sorts of rumors are flying about Troy, where the Fenian Congress is in session. It is reported that a force of six British detectives are present from England, with sufficient secret service money to tempt the cupidity of those of the delegates whose pockets need a golden lining. Another is to the effect that Congress has got on the right side of Lord Monck, Governor General of Canada. One of the delegates was approached by an envoy of the Canadian Government, with an offer of one thousand dollars in gold if he would disclose the proceedings of the Congress.

There is a rivalry between Lowell and Fall River Massachusetts, each place striving for the first place in the matter of manufactures. It has been stated for the last mentioned place that by the first of January next it will have 128,000 spindles running; whereupon the *Courier* of Lowell declares that in that city the incorporated companies had on the first of last January 97,750 spindles running, besides numerous private enterprises.

The engineers employed in surveying for the Pacific railroad west of Denver, are finding an unexpectedly good line and easy grade as far as they have gone.

A large number of sportsmen are in search of game in the Richmond (Va.) district. Woodcock, jacksnipe, wild pigeon, summer duck, snow and reed birds, abound there at this season of the year.

A couple of English gentlemen, it is stated, have perfected a system of telegraphy by which the necessity of using letters will be obviated in sending dispatches, and signs only will be employed in conveying messages. This system is something on the order of stenography, and, if found available for practical purposes, we may anticipate a revolution in the whole telegraphic business.

The total value of real and personal estate in the city of Chicago for the present year is given as follows: Personal, $15,850,000; Real, $32,801,226; total, $48,651,326. Total in 1865, $39,561,326. The county (Cook) real and personal estate, outside of Chicago, is returned at $7,277,831.

The peachblow potato yield in the region of Kankakee, Illinois, is reported to be an entire failure.

The Newbern correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes that a reign of terror exists at that place. The overpowering spirit of insult and persecution all through the South manifests itself against the Union men and freedmen of the Newbern district to a degree unheard of before at that place. The negroes are constantly driven from their farms and their stock destroyed, while the whites who have hired out places to the blacks are outraged in every possible way.

A great National American Bank in London is planned, which shall lead in regular exchanges between the two countries.

A letter from Vienna states that numerous inquiries are made for news of persons who went down on board the ill-fated Red Italia. It seems that a large and aristocratic company had gone on board to witness the destruction of the Austrian navy.

Sir Frederick Bruce has proposed, on behalf of the British Government, to the American Government that a reciprocity treaty be entered into by the two countries for the benefit of seamen.

The steamship Meteor which was built to pursue the Alabama, has been bonded and put in repair, and is shortly to sail from Boston to run regularly between San Francisco and Honolulu, and by her business will increase our Pacific trade with the Sandwich Islands.

The overland mail service now performed by the Holliday Express Company, is thoroughly systematised and effective. The company employs seven hundred men, fifteen hundred horses, seven hundred mules, eighty coaches and twenty express wagons, besides great numbers of oxen and freight wagons for the supply of transportation of the road of about two hundred and fifty way stations.

Renewed efforts are being made in some of the Southern States to secure a free emigration of the poorly-paid farm hands of England, France, Germany and other European countries; and, if the plans on foot are successful, the arrival of emigrant vessels at Mobile, New Orleans and Charleston, and other points, will be quite a common occurrence. In addition to farm hands the services of nearly other class of labor are being sought after, and the most tempting inducements in the way of compensation held out. Ordinary cooks at the South now command from $30 to $50 per month; first class do. $100 per month; blacksmiths $120 per month; watchmakers $100; shipcarpenters $130; tanners $115 to $120 per month, and other trades in proportion.

The steamer Ottawa, of the American, Scandivanian and Russian steamship line, arrived at New York last week, after a passage of fourteen days from Copenhagen. The company have two other vessels, the Wittenhage and the Medway. The European ports at which these vessels touch, or with which they communicate, are Southampton, in England; Christiana, in Norway; Gottenberg, in Sweeden; and Copenhagen, in Denmark. Other vessels will run between Copenhagen and Liettin, Dantzic and Konigsberg, in Prussia; and Riga and St. Petersburg, in Russia.

At Glasgow, Ky., two negroes, who were working peaceably in a tobacco field, were taken by a rebel mob and hung to trees until life was extinct. As usual the civil authorities refused to take cognizance of the matter. Throughout the entire State the rebel party is working to drive away Unionists, and hold the political power into their own hands, and with the assistance of "my policy" are running Republicans from office and substituting Copperheads.

Some Lowell (Mass.) men are to erect an enormous shoe factory in Savannah next spring. Saw-mills and various other enterprises are springing up rapidly. The town has increased within the last three months over eight hundred souls.

One of the refractory and disloyal members of the Legislature of Tennessee has brought a suit against the radical members of that body for $100,000 damages, for having held him in custody in the House during the late special session at which the constitutional amendment was adopted.

A dispaten dated Galveston, the 6th, says: Mexican news says that Maximilian has called for three million dollars, forced loan, from Vera Cruz. The Imperial outposts continue much harrassed by the Liberal cavalry.

Some oil land in the vicinity of Glasgow, Ky., have sold for fifty dollars per acre. A well flowing sixty barrels day was struck Tuesday, and continues flowing without pumping.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. M. W. Baldwin, long identified with American manufactures, died on Friday night last, at Wissanoming, near Philadelphia. Mr. Baldwin built the first model locomotive engine constructed in the United States.

—The Rev. Dr. Hawks, who left a flourishing Episcopal congregation at the outbreak of the rebellion, and settled in the South, has returned to New York city, to once more administer spiritual food to his flock, but this time a new one, to be known as the Holy Saviour's parish.

—The Paris correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* says that the Empress Charlotte will return to Mexico in October.

—Though the Paris journals are very silent as regards the illness of the Emperor Napoleon, it cannot be hidden from the public on both sides of the Atlantic that his Majesty is a frequent sufferer and obliged to abstain from all business for days together. The absence of the Emperor from the Camp of Chalons, where he has been in the habit of distributing rewards to officers ever since 1853, has given rise to most alarming reports.

—"How rapidly they build houses now," said Cornelius to an old acquaintance, as he pointed to a two-story house; "they commenced that building only last week, and they are already putting in the lights." "Yes," replied his friend, "and next week they will put in the liver."

CITY MATTERS.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Meeting of the Resident Committee—Arrangements for the National Convention—Letter from Gen. Geary—An Additional Committee.

The Resident Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union, of Washington, D. C., held a meeting on Saturday morning, at the Union Headquarters, City Hall, Pittsburgh. The President, General James S. Negley occupied the chair, and the Secretary, Captain Norman M. Smith, officiated.

General A. L. Pearson, chairman of the Committee on Music, reported that he had engaged all the principal bands in the two cities, for the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th inst's., during the holding of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention in Pittsburgh. The report was accepted and the Committee continued.

The Committee on Posters reported that posters would be ready for distribution on Tuesday next.

On motion of Major Samuel Kilgore, a committee of three, consisting of the following named gentlemen were appointed to confer with the County Executive Committee in regard to the erection of suitable stands on the Allegheny City Commons, for the accommodation of speakers, during the holding or after the adjournment of the National Convention: Major Samuel Kilgore, Gen. Charles Barnes and Col. Thomas M. Bayne.

Communications were received from Mercer, Pa., Erie, Pa., and Wheeling, Ohio, stating that the delegations of soldiers and sailors would be sent from those places to the National Convention, on the 24th inst. Communications were also received from soldiers in Springfield and Belle Vernon, Fayette county, Pa., inviting the call for the Convention. The communications were received and ordered to be filed.

Gen. A. L. Pearson read the following communication from Major General John W. Geary in reply to a note addressed him, asking his sanction to the National Convention, and that the flag of the "White Star" Division (2d, of the Twelfth Army Corps) be sent there to be placed in City Hall during the session of the Convention:

NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.,
September 5, 1866.

GEN. A. L. PEARSON:

MY DEAR SIR: The "White Star" flag will be sent as you request. I will be with you in person if health permits.

Yours truly,
JOHN W. GEARY.

The communication was received and ordered to be filed.

A number of additions were then made to the Resident Committee. The following is a list of the members now composing the Committee:

Executive Committee—Major General James S. Negley, Chairman; Major General Alfred L. Pearson, Lewis Wallace, Esq., Captain Charles Barnes, Allegheny City; Colonel J. B. Copeland, Elizabeth township; Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, Ross township; Sergeant-Major John H. Kerr, Allegheny township; Lieutenant William B. Cook, Pittsburgh; Captain E. Serrano, Westmoreland county; Colonel Samuel Harper, Mount Washington; Captain John G. Macconnell, Collin's township; Captain Norman M. Smith, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh. The following is the committee of sixteen appointed by the "Boys in Blue" to co-operate with the Resident Committee in the arrangements for the National Convention of the 24th inst.: Col. F. G. Allen, Wilkinsburg; Col. J. England, Sharpsburg; Joseph Boles, Peebles township; D. B. Ferguson, Mount Washington; Lieut. Col. Samuel Wilson, Sharpsburg; Major M. Laughlin, Pittsburgh; Sergeant A. J. Harbaugh, Lawrenceville; John G. Brown, Hampton township; Captain Benjamin Jennings, Allegheny city; Captain Duval, East Birmingham; Capt. C. Hatfield, Pittsburgh; Henry Snively, Penn township; Samuel Davidson, Plum township; Captain Wm. Cuthbert, Versailles township; Henry Moffett, Patton township; John Medellan, West Deer township.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—Order for Organization.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Allegheny County "Boys in Blue" was held on Saturday morning, in City Hall, Pittsburgh, Gen. James S. Negley presided, and Sergeant John H. Kerr acted as secretary.

Captain Samuel Harper moved that the following order be adopted as a resolution, which was carried unanimously:

First—That the organization of the Soldiers and Sailors in the various districts throughout Allegheny county be by company, upon the basis of existing and new companies as far as may be.

Second—That regiments, consisting of ten each companies, be formed of companies organized in contiguous districts.

Third—That members of companies select their officers, and that such officers select their regiment and staff officers.

Fourth—That as soon as companies and regiments are formed, the commanding officer thereof will report the names of their officers and the number of their respective commands to the Executive Committee.

Sergeant John H. Kerr offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report on a design and ascertain the costs of badges for the organization.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Sergeant John H. Kerr, Sergeant Joseph H. Gray, and Major Samuel Kilgore.

On motion, the Committee were authorized to ascertain if torches could be procured for the use of the organization.

On motion of Captain Anton G. Mauchmuell, a committee of five, consisting of the following named gentlemen, were appointed on Sports: Captain John G. MacConnell, Lieutenant Wm. Cook, Sergeant Joseph H. Gray, Sergeant John H. Kerr, and Major Samuel Kilgore.

The Committee then adjourned.

Death of Patrick Neeson—Coroner's Inquest.

Patrick Neeson, who was [illegible] on the head with a stone by John Beeler, [illegible] officer of a car on the Oakland Passenger Railway, on the evening of the Fourth of July, died at the Mercy Hospital on Friday night. It will be remembered that on the night in question, Neeson, in company with two other persons, got aboard Beeler's car, and acted so disorderly that they were put off, whereupon they commenced stoning the car. Beeler, then alighted and threw a stone at Neeson, striking him on the forehead, and fracturing his skull. He was removed to Mercy Hospital and three physicians called in, who expressed the opinion that he would recover. A week ago, however, he had a relapse, and continued to sink gradually, until Friday night, when he expired. Neeson lived with his mother's residence, on the bank of the Monongahela river, in Birmingham, on Sandusky street, and Coroner Clawson summoned to hold an inquest. The Coroner proceeded to the house, and empannelled a jury, after which the Inquest was adjourned until this afternoon, in order to afford Drs. McCook and Hall an opportunity to hold a *post mortem* examination on the body.

Beeler, the car driver, was arrested on the morning after the difficulty, but was subsequently released by the Mayor, upon Mr. Hervey, the President of the Railway Company, entering bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance to answer a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. A charge of seduction being afterwards preferred against Beeler, he disappeared suddenly from the city, and his whereabouts are unknown. A few days ago information was received at the Mayor's office that Beeler was in Philadelphia, and an officer was dispatched to that city to secure him, but he was unsuccessful in his pursuit. Another effort will be made by the police to effect his arrest.

Neeson was about twenty years of age, unmarried, and resided with his mother. He was a brother of James Neeson, formerly proprietor of the Iron City Hotel, in the Ninth ward, who was tried about a year ago, and acquitted on a charge of shooting a soldier who was engaged in throwing stones at his house.

RUN OVER.—A boy named Galligan, while attempting to cross Ross street near Second, on Friday night, was knocked down by a passing carriage, the front wheel passing over his right leg, fracturing it below the knee, and the hind wheel passing over his left at the ankle, lacerating the flesh and otherwise injuring him. He was carried to his residence, near the Gas Works, and his injuries attended to.

The Reception of the President and Party.

The Committee of Arrangements for the reception of President Johnson and suite, held an adjourned meeting at the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday morning. The Committee on Firemen reported that six companies had consented to participate in the ceremonies of the reception. The Committee on Carriages and Music reported that a number of carriages and bands had been engaged for the occasion. Col. Duncan, chairman of the Military Committee, reported that Messrs Knap & Co., of the Fort Pitt Works, had informed him that upon the arrival of the President and party, the following salutes would be fired as prescribed by U. S. Army Regulations: For the President, twenty-one guns; for General Grant and Admiral Farragut, fifteen guns each; for General Meade, thirteen guns. A number of additions were made to the Committees of Arrangements and Reception. Gen. Cass stated that he had received a dispatch from the Presidential party, that they will arrive in the city by way of the Pan Handle Railroad. The Committee then adjourned.

Law Information.

We referred in our local column of Saturday to the chancery case of O'Connor & Bigley vs. Weisenberger & Weiler. The cause was postponed because the plaintiffs were not ready to make good their charges. The plaintiffs have intimated their intention to have it heard on the 15th inst. We mentioned some of the questions involved, but there are others of equal importance, among which are the following: How far it is legal for special partners to pay in capital to the funds of a partnership and so soon as a certificate of organization is obtained, withdraw the funds? Whether it is legal and honest for a special or a silent partner to take charge of the financial affairs of the firm, and as is alleged, withdraw thirty thousand dollars of the funds of the firm and strike balances, by charging the funds so withdrawn to an imaginary banking house, and whether special partners can sign an agreement for dissolution, and under its provisions withdraw their share of the capital and profits, and then safely go into equity upon the ground that the partnership is still existing?

The Crosby Opera House.

[From the Chicago Times.]

THE SUCCESS OF THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.—The past week has been a fruitful one for this widely spread enterprise. Our exchanges from every quarter are filled with notices of its success. Its advertisements, which are on a scale surpassing in general extent anything which has been attempted by even American enterprise before, occupy pages of the New York press. A correspondent writing of its success in New York, says: 'The office reminds me of a railroad ticket office a few minutes before the departure of the train.'

The feeling of personal interest in Mr. Crosby seems to pervade the whole country. Every little town or village has its one or more clubs, and we understand that the rapid sales of certificates throughout the country is in a measure to be attributed to the cordial support of the National Banks, the Presidents and Cashiers of which are its most numerous and efficient agents.

Another large club has been organized here upon the plan of the one express and telegraph men. It is to be composed exclusively of railroad and steamboat men. They have secured one thousand certificates.

The pork packers have also a club of 500 nearly filled. The Young Men's Association are forming a large club. The Chamber of Commerce club is full. Several Board of Trade clubs, holding a large number of certificates, have been filled, and others have been in progress. Activity in this line seems to increase with each week. These movements are rapidly taking up the certificates all over the country, and bestowing the happy consummation of a scheme which has in it more interest, novelty and spirit than anything which has engaged public attention within our recollection.

As many of our readers may not be aware of the unusual inducements offered by this Association, we give the following synopsis:

The Association will issue to its members 20,000 tickets, at $5 each, entitling the holder to one or more of the first-class engravings afterwards described, and to admission to the galleries of the Association, as well as a share in the award of premiums from a series of the grand-est paintings ever offered to the public by any Art Union.

THE FIRST PREMIUM, THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE, IN CHICAGO,

situated on Washington street, with a frontage of 140 feet, and a depth of 160. It is built of marble, and four spacious stores on either side of the entrance hall, with the offices and studios above them, produce an aggregate rental of $30,000. The actual cost and value of this splendid building conceded to be one of the finest in the world, amounts to six hundred thousand dollars.

In addition to this the premiums consist of more than three hundred splendid oil paintings, by the first American artists. Bierstadt's great painting, "The Yo Semite Valley," value $5,000; Cropsey's "American Autumn," value $5,000; "Living and the Friends," value $5,000; "Woods in Autumn," value $5,000; "Recognition," value $5,000; Beard's "Deer on the Prairie," value $1,000; Gignoux's "Alpine Scenery," value $5,000, as well as works by all the leading artists of the country, constituting the grandest collection ever brought before the public; also, the original life size bust of Abraham Lincoln, executed from life by L. W. Volk, value $2,500.

To enable the country to judge for themselves, this entire collection, the largest and Most valuable ever offered by any Art Union, Will be on free exhibition, a part alternately in the Opera House, Chicago, and the Art Institute, No. 625 Broadway.

Tickets of Membership—for $5, one share of certificate, with one of the following beautiful steel engravings: "The Little Wanderer," by Thos. Faed; "Gathering Apples," by Thos. Tompson. For $10, two shares or certificates, with the superb steel engraving, "Washington Receiving and Welcoming Lafayette," shares or certificates, with the fine allegorical engraving on steel, "Mercy's Dream," by Huntington. For $20, four shares or certificates, with the splendid chromo engraving of "Autumn."

The award of premiums will be made on the 1st of October next.

Applications for shares can be made to U. H. Crosby, Actuary A. A., or the sole agent in Pittsburgh, Henry Miner.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION to the Shingles, Laths, Siding, &c. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent. more binding material and is certified to by Messrs. Kingsley, Vichy, or any other spring Water in the world. Being fire proof, and chamber properties are wonderful. Any inferiority in the quality of the roof will be made good at the dissolution case at McCLAIN & CO'S, No. 85 Market st., corner Diamond near Fifth street. sel7

WANT SUPPLIED.

London Ale, Bottled Ale, London Porter, Brown Stout. The first genuine importation of Bass & Co.'s Brown Stout has been added an impossibility in this city, notwithstanding the fact that there are few more suitable for weakly persons and invalids. The Pale Ale, of which Bass & Co. have the largest trade of the finest brands, comprising Barclay & Perkins' London Pale Ale, Burton Ale, Scotch Ale, and Phillip's Stock Ale, etc., just received at FLEMING'S Wine and Liquor Store, No. 84 Wood st., and is sold by the case or single bottle, at the lowest cash prices. A complete stock of the finest LIQUORS for medicinal purposes. sel6-3md

THE "WHEELER & WILSON" SEWING MACHINE

The most durable, at 27 FIFTH STREET. au28

THE "WHEELER & WILSON" SEWING MACHINE

The most simple, at 27 FIFTH STREET

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THE "WHEELER & WILSON" THE ONLY Family Sewing Machine,

At 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SUMNER & CO.

EMPIRE! SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism. It possesses many VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. Having been examined by the most learned and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, and makes the Lock or Shuttle stitch, which will

NEITHER RAVEL NOR RIP.

And is alike on both sides. Performs perfect sewing on EV

The Daily Commercial

DEATH'S RAMBLE.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

One day the dreary old King of Death
Decided to stroll forth with Sacral—
So on he set a pair of darts on his back,
And he quietly stole from his chariot.

His head was bald of flesh and hair,
His body was lean and lank;
It's joints at each stir made a crack, and the air
Took a gnaw by the way at his shank.

And what did he do with his deadly darts—
This grisly bit of gristly bone?
He dapped a spirit more blood and he killed
Like butcher that kills his own.

The first he slaughtered it made him laugh,
(For the man was a coffin-maker,)
To think how the mutes and men in black suits
Would in vain for an undertaker.

Death saw two quakers sitting at church,
Quoth he: "We shall not part;"
And he let them alone like figures of stone,
For he own'd not shake them a sufter.

He saw two duellists going to fight,
In fear they could not smite;
And he shot one through at once, for he knew
They never would shoot each other.

Death saw a toll man taking his toll,
In the spirit of his fraternity,
But he knew that sort of man would extort,
Though summoned to all eternity.

He found an author writing his life,
But he let him write on further;
For death, who writes from whatever he likes,
Is jealous of all self-murther.

Death saw a patient that pulled out his purse,
And the doctor that took the sum;
But he let them be, for he knew the fee
Was a prelude to "aw" and "fum."

He met a dustman ringing a bell,
And he gave him a mortal thrust;
For himself by law, since Adam's flaw,
Is consign'd for all our dust.

He saw a sailor mixing his grog,
And he marked him out for slaughter;
For on water he had scarcely cared for death,
And never on rum and water.

Death saw two players playing at cards,
But the game was such a dump;
For he quickly laid them flat with a "spade,"
To wait for the final "trump."

Grant and Farragut in Chicago.

Speaking of the reception of the President, the Chicago *Republican* says: "After the formalities of the hour were dispensed with—After Mayor Rice had delivered his address of welcome, and the President had responded in words of thanks—after the ceremonial part of the programme had been gone through with—then the *people*, with all their native enthusiasm, called loudly for the heroes, Grant and Farragut, and would not be satisfied with Seward, Welles, or Randall. The latter occupied the foreground, but their reception, while it was polite enough, could not be said to be cordial. The cry, amid all the formalities was for Grant and Farragut; and long after the party had retired thousands of throats kept beioning forth the names of those heroes in tones which indicated but only respect, but love and admiration.

"While there was no attempt to show the President and member of his Cabinet anything but respect, there was not a single demonstration in favor of any of them either as men or politicians. The great heart of the people seemed to pulsate only for Grant and Farragut—he men who have stood true to their country nd their avowed principles, on land and sea, n war and peace."

A Practical View of a Mortifying Matter

The Chicago *Tribune* says: A gentleman who ccompanied the excursion from Washington ere, says that since leaving New York till their rrival in Chicago, Johnson and Seward punished an awful amount of red-eye, and that the urther u ey came west the more of it they poured own, as a protection against the popular dium which they met and endured. As whisky is taxed $2 00 per gallon, it was some consotion, he said, to know that the treasury deeived a considerable revenue from the quantity nsumed, which would help to pay off the National debt.

Sartor Resartus.

A great deal of curiosity has been excited by ndrew Johnson's declaration to the tailors ho waited on him in Philadelphia, that "Our reat Father, the Lord of the World, was a tailor by trade." For the benefit of those who are ot enough skilled in Scriptural exigesis to thom his meaning, it is suggested that the reat Father" referred to is the "Father of les," the "God of this World," whose trade is everybody knows, gotting about *sewing tares*—sort of itinerant tailor!—*Phil. Press.*

WOOD ON THE PRAIRIES.—The savans appear o be in a strife to see who can invent the most ridiculous theory to account for the destitution wood on the western prairies. The cause of airies is nothing but a local cause. We know at timber grows on all poor soil, either West r East. It grows in the West on all islands, lthout a failure. It grows between the forks streams. All hillsides bordering streams are vered with woods. The secret is, that such is e richness of the prairie soil that it produces a op of grass, which, when fired, kills the timr, and as the fires are matters of yearly occurnce, and have been for as long a period as any ie of us can remember, it is not to be wonder- at that there is no timber found upon them, and in the Eastern states, it manured and at up to the productive capacity of the Westn prairies, would then produce a heavy crop grass, and soon grass, if dry, and set on fire, ould kill all the timber. The rich prairies ow sufficient fuel to kill all kinds of timber hen the fire is started, and that is all there is bout it.

AN IDEA.—A Cincinnatian, speaking of as. cated effort, with an division of labor, as being rinciple indissolubly connected with human ogress, suggests the application of the princi- e to civic architecture, where material, labor, d space can be greatly economized, by a decee of unity and co-operation in the building houses, including provisions for heat, power, ntilation, the disposal of refuse, and the supession of fire, vermin and noxious exhalaons. So far as the cost of building is concerned the reduction would constitute a *deferate* of at least thirty per cent, if a whole ock, or even a little less were built. The idea a good one, and commends itself to American chitects.

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS IN SOUTH AMERICA.—While the United States and the uropean countries are continually executing ne new plan for promoting the interests and hare of the people, the nations of South merica, though lying in the midst of mines, t disposed to lag behind the spirit of the age, extending, as far as possible, those great inuments of modern civilization—the railroad d telegraph. Costa Rican Government s contracted a chain of telegraphs from ntas Arenas, on the Pacific coast, to San se, and thence to a convenient place on the ribbean Sea. In Chile, internal improvents have been resumed since the expulsion the Spanish fleet, and new railroads are being shed to completion.

GENERAL MILES has been relieved from command at Fortress Monroe, and the heart of llard, of the Richmond *Examiner*, is gladned. Hear his jubilation:

"We bid Miles an affectionate farewell! Go d never return—coward, inquisitor, torturer, ecutioner! Maledictions upon you! and may u feel in your own person the pain you ve inflicted upon the defenseless! When you , may your carrion be thrown to the dogs, d may it, loathing your vile flesh, leave it the unfastidious buzzard. You have polluted r air and soil too long. Relieve us of your inerable presence. Relieve us of an offensive ject that provokes us to blasphemy. As we ere and love Jefferson Davis, so do we detest e, hateful kite—obscenest of birds. Go!

BAD WINE AND GRAIN HARVESTS IN FRANCE his is likely to be a very bad wine year in ance. The protracted cold and wet prevents grapes from ripening, and the quality must bad. It is stated that three-fourths of the nous Chateau-Margaux vintage, now the perty of M. M. Aguado, is utterly lost. In neighborhood of Paris, grapes which at this e last year were ripe on the sunny side of lages, are now as hard as bullets. This is all greater disappointment to the growers, because the quantity is very great.

he accounts of the harvest in France are not orable; corn has risen nearly twenty five cent. during the last four months. France ll, it is said, buy largely from Russia.

AMERICANS IN EUR OPE.—Letters by the last kets from Paris, London, Edinburg, and the glish lakes, from our countrymen upon their ander-year," show that they are packing ir trunks, and having their passports vised a return to Central Europe. The wars is over, avelers who only in the beginning of the r passed northward through the Italian penula; visited Vienna, Dresden and Berlin as les not as yet combatant through growling.— able, after their enjoyment of an English or ench summer, to turn back for their visit to tzerland, or any other continental tour, with- danger or interruption from that conflict of ns, which, a few months since, threatened to t an end to all such excursions.

THE UMBRELLA IN FRANCE.—A Paris letter ter gives a humorous description of how the mbrella was introduced into France. He says: he war drove so many Southern families oad they formed a large sized colony here, l when they raised their umbrellas to keep the sunbeams they kept one another in ntenance. The other foreigners here seeing many umbrellas raised on sunny days, ought, naturally enough, it was a Parisian dem, and conformed to it. They found it nfortable and persuaded their friends to adopt In this way the firing on Fort Sumter made the "Parisians adopt the Southern hion of using umbrellas to keep off the sunms as well as the cloud-drops."

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.—The Chicago *Republican* aptly remarks: Had Mr. Lincoln come to icago, he would have upbraided the people for oring him over much. Mr. Johnson reves them for failing to recognize his greats. Mr. Lincoln the Emancipator would have d: Who has done so little as I? Johnson, o has done so little, and that little badly, s, "Who has done so much as I?" Had Lincoln returned alive, a hundred thousand people uld have delighted to welcome him. Johnson, But yesterday.

This Cæsar might have stood against the world. Now none so poor as do him reverence.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred at Lebanon, one county, Ind., Friday night. Five frame re buildings, west of the Court House, in ding Ball & Vannice's drug store, Fletcher & kson's dry goods store, J. E. Blair's grocery, H. Shepard's grocery, Campbell & Dally's goods store, and J. B. Richey's saddlery p, were destroyed. Cause, incendiarism. out one-third of the goods were saved. The s is about $25,000. Insured, about $8,000.

N Indianapolis, on Thursday, another hotel ooning occurred in the Bates House, very ilar in all respects to the mysterious Pyle ouse affair some time since. The trouble was the milk, and the greater portion of the uders were more or less affected, some ently or thirty were quite seriously ill. The scent indications are, however, that none ll die.

THE farmers of Scott, Fayette and adjoining unties in Kentucky are in a state of consternation over the destruction of many head of native cattle by an unknown disease communicated to them by Texas cattle, 2,500 head which were brought there on speculation.

REMARKABLE APPEARANCE OF AN ISLAND.—On st Monday night, on the Florida coast, fifteen les from land, an island was thrown up by ne influence, to the height of ninety feet ove the water level, and measuring seventeen lared feet in circumference.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. HENDERSON.
Stage Manager ..... J. TUSSIN.
Treasurer ..... HARRY O'BRINGTON.

Engagement of the Beautiful and Talented Actress,

MRS. ETTIE HENDERSON,

Who will appear as ZOE, in the Thrilling Domestic Drama of

THE OCTOROON.

The entire Company in the cast.

THEY ARE COMING!
FENTON'S
EMPIRE MINSTRELS
AND
BRASS BAND,
AND WILL BE AT
MASONIC HALL,
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th.

For SEE BILLS.
sel0 HARRY FENTON, Proprietor.

THE BEST AND LAST OF THE SEASON—
PIC-NIC AT NEW BRIGHTON.

A Pic-Nic will be given at PATTERSON'S GROVE, on MONDAY, September 10th, 1866. An invitation is extended to all to attend. Dinner may be had on the grounds at any hour of the day. Tickets 50 cents. The Great Western Band has been engaged for the occasion.
sel0-3

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House,
is ready to attend to merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Payment by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same. 1665-1y

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.

SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
GLOVES
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Scarfs, Ties, &c.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET.
au23

EDUCATIONAL.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Washington county Pennsylvania. The Preparatory and Scientific Departments and Freshman Class are located at Washington, and the three remaining Classes of the College, proper, at Canonsburg.
The FACULTY consists of
Rev JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D., LL. D., Pres't
Rev JAMES BLACK, D. D., Vice President.
REB. DAVID H. RIDDLE, D. D., LL. D.
SAMUEL SLOAN, M. A.
ALONZO LINN, A. M.
DANIEL KIRKWOOD, LL. D.
GEORGE R. VOSE, A. B.
E. H. TWINING, A. M.
The next session will open on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th. It is of great importance that students attend from the very beginning of the Term. All arrangements for Board, Rooms, and the Assignment of College bills, should be attended to in advance. College exercises will begin promptly on the day appointed.
Tuition to those not on Scholarships, $50 per term. Board and Room from $4 00 to $8 00 per week. For further information, address the President at Canonsburg or the Vice President at Washington.
au25-d2aw3

INSTITUTE OF
Practical Drawing, Surveying, and Civil and Mining Engineering,
31 FIFTH STREET, over the Allegheny Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Institute open from October 1 to 31 April 1st. It costs about $25 to be a good draughtsman; $25 to be a practical Surveyor, and $60 to be a good Practical Civil Engineer. For a circular apply at the Institute, or at W. S. HAVEN'S, corner Wood and Third streets, where the Drawing Class is held.
au4-2md A. VANDERNAILLEN, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
(FRENCH AND ENGLISH.)
For Young Ladies. Boarding and Day Pupils, 1327 and 1329 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Will re open on THURSDAY, September 20.
Board and tuition, per annum $400
do do do for two or more
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
au4-2md MADAME D'HERVILLY.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,
TROY, N. Y.
The next Annual Session begins Sept. 12th. For the NEW ANNUAL REGISTER, containing full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director, or Prof. New aut eodtf

VOCAL LESSONS—
MRS. ANNIE M. SHEIB,
TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC.
Cards at C. C. MELLOR & CO'S.,
au28-TTS 81 WOOD STREET.

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, Nr. Monongahela—Select Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Misses. Will be opened on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1866.
References—Rt. Rev J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and the Clergy of the Diocese. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
MRS. C. E. SMYTH.
au31-TTS Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
68 GRANT STREET.
The next session of this School will begin on the 2d MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER. For information or admission address REV. E. J. COSTER, Rector.
au31 lm eod 99 Fourth St.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
Will begin its First Session
On the 11th September Next.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street. au31-tf

MT. AUBURN
YOUNG LADIES'
INSTITUTE.
This School has just concluded its Tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from its commencement. The last two years the daily average attendance has been more than two hundred, and it has have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A New Building
is now under contract, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.
The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly, valuable additions, and the grounds are kept steadily in view, to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.
The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers; all experienced instructors in their several departments.
The School is fully graded from the Preparatory department, through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies
For particulars and catalogues, address
I. H. WHITE,
25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.
au31-1 sep2

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
VALUABLE OIL STOCK.
I Will sell at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the
13th September, 1866
Stock in the Ohio Well, No. 1, near the mouth of steel's Run; also, Stock in Well No. 2, and Boring Apparatus; also, Royalty of Well No. 1. Also Stock of Well No. 2, 14th; together with 2 acres and 110 perches, Tenure 99 years. Cash Payments will be made known on day of sale.
ISLAND RUN, Aug. 13, 1866. au31-td

FOR SALE.
TWO OF "BROWN'S STORE BOATS."
One 76 feet, and one 80 feet long. Can be seen near Garrison Island.
se5-8 N. BROWN.

FOR SALE.
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
GREEN HOUSE AND HOT HOUSE PLANTS
Apply to BISSELL & CO.,
se5-y 235 Liberty street.

Steam From Queenstown & Liverpool
The first-class powerful Iron Steam Ships of the
NATIONAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
ENGLAND, VIRGINIA, QUEEN,
SCOTLAND, HELVETIA, ERIN,
PENNSYLVANIA, LOUISIANA.
sailing every SATURDAY from New York and every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool. Steerage passage from New York $30 in Currency. To New York, Cabin and steerage, at low rates.
For passage, apply to GEO. W. RIDER, New York, or THOS. H. BATTIGAN, Agent,
au23 eod 4m 47 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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For passage, apply to GEO. W. RIDER, New York, or THOS. H. BATTIGAN, Agent,
au23 eod 4m 47 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS ..... Director.
Brilliant and genuine success of the youthful, beautiful and versatile American artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.
TO-NIGHT, last time but one of the original and only genuine play of
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT,
With Miss LUCILLE WESTERN in her great double character, LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE.
To-morrow, last time of East Lynne.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
W. C. SMYTHE ..... Sole Lessee.
FRED. AIMS ..... Manager.
First appearance of the renowned Gymnasts,
THE LEVITON BROTHERS,
Who, in conjunction with our already brilliant company will appear in a magnificent cast including the thrilling melo-drama entitled the QUEEN'S PAGE OR A TALE OF BLOOD. Superb Ballets, Songs, Dances, Negroisms, &c. sel0

BANKS AND BANKERS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY.
PITTSBURGH, August 28, 1866.
THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW converting
U. S. 7-30 NOTES,
1st SERIES, INTO
U.S. 5 20 GOLD BEARING BONDS
Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 55 Market st.
au29-TM D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the
Dime Savings Institution,
No. 67 Fourth street, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1863.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
Books of by-laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.
This Institution, especially offers to those whose earnings are limited the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
President—GEO. A. BERRY.
Vice Presidents—S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. E. MCKINLEY.
A. BRADLEY, WM. K. NIMICK,
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JAS. L. GILLHAM, ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ
CHRISTOPHER ZUG.
Solicitors—D. W. & A. S. BELL. fe24-1YM

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., to receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1859, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers & Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, JOHN H. HAMPSON,
THOS. WIGHTMAN JOHN WILSON.
WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
au6

POSTPONEMENT
OF THE GRAND NATIONAL
CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Soldiers' and Sailors'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
Under the Auspices of the
Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
At Grover's Theater,
SPECIAL NOTICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2 1866.
A large number of the Tickets remaining unsold it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until
Thursday, October 11th, '66,
At which time it will positively occur.
The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public for the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country, that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every Ticket, and will keep the Grand Concert in postponate the sales without any further postponement.
$300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents awarded, valued at $250,000 in Gold, and the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be given to the Orphans of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.
List of Presents to be Awarded.

between M and N.	5 000
1 Two-story brick residence 10th st., between M and N.	5 000
2 Fine city Lots on 7th St., north	4 000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses and Harness complete	1 000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2 000
1 Set Diamonds complete, (Pin, Ear Rings and Rings)	1 000
1 Grand Piano, (seven octaves)	1 500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1 000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6 000
10 do $400 each	4 000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20 000
50 Ladies' do $125 each	6 250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1 000
60 Silver Cased Watches, $7 each	420
72 Hunting do do $6 each	432
500 Diamond Rings, $10 to $100 each	3 000
25 Diamond Pins, $50	1 250
30 Gold Guard Chains, $100 each	3 000
200 do do $25 each	1 500
500 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $3 each	1 500
50 Silver Castors, $2 00 each	100
5 000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $20 each	27 000
10 000 Tea & Table Spoons, do $2 to $5 each	25 000
10 000 Gold pens assorted, do $2 to $5 each	25 000
40 152 Books cutlery, engravings, $1 to $10 each	59 000
Total	$253 000

The Drawing will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theater, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed for that purpose to superintend the same.
Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or transfer of property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book and Music stores, Railroad and Steamboat headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors' National Orphans Home Fund, corner of seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants and destitution of our fallen comrades.
MANAGING DIRECTORS.
MAJ. H. A. HALL, Provost soldiers and sailors' Union, Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART, Sec. Soldiers' Union.
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Treasurer. J. R. WILLIAMS, Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.
All persons favorably disposed are respected to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.
Money may be sent by express, Post Office Order, Draft, Express, or Registered Letter.
Every case send the name and Post Office address (or nearest Express office) of each ticket ordered, and enclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert, Washington, D. C. Look Box No. 87.
REFER BY PERMISSION, TO
Maj Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A., Gen. Robt. C. Schenck, M. C. Ohio; Gen. Halbert S. Paine, M. C. Wisconsin; Gen. John A. Logan, M. C. Illinois; Gen. James G. Blunt, Kansas; Gen. J. W. Hedrick, Iowa; Gen. D. C. McCallum, L. R. Boyd, Chief Clerk War Dep't; Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, M. C., Michigan; Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Pennsylvania; D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C. Maj. J. B. Bensing, Chief Clerk Navy Dep't; Hon. Jack. Mayor, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Wm. Kelley, M. C., Penn; Hon. Reuben E. Whalley, M. C., W. Va.; Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.; Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penn; Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. C., N. J.; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, M. C., Ind.; Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penn.; Hon. J. B. Grinnel, M. C., Iowa; Maj. G. M. Van Buren, M. C.
TICKETS FOR SALE IN THIS CITY BY
JOHN W. PITTOCK,
GENERAL AGENT,
And at M'CLELLAND'S Auction Room.
H. KLEBER & BRO'S., Music Store, 122 Wood street.
And HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO'S.' Music Store.
In Allegheny City, at JAS. T. SAMPLE'S News Depot.
In Birmingham, at LEATHEAD'S News Depot.
In Z-Ilmople, at GEO. BASTIN'S, Agent for Butler County, Pa. au15

RICE BROTHERS, 269 & 271 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis | C. M. RICE & CO., 211 So. Water St., Chicago, Ills.

PRODUCE
Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN
Grain, Flour, Provisions, Hops, Seeds, Wool, Butter and Lake Fish.
Grain selected for millers, by car load or cargo, and shipped at lowest rates, in bulk, bags or barrels. Provisions bought and sold on margin or for sale here, or shipment Eastward. Orders solicited which shall have prompt attention. Market reports sent with all Checks.
Refer to First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wiscon sin; Fifth National Bank, Chicago, Illinois.
au15 Haw YM

IMPERIAL VINEGAR.
BOLLMAN'S
Imperial French Vinegar
Manufactured by F. & M. BOLLMAN Bremen, Germany.
For sale by the well known firms of
MILLER & RICKETSON,
JOHN RENSHAW,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
COOL & CLANCY,
(Central Drug Store, Allegheny.)
This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated quality and pure ingredients, is without a rival in the world, and as well adapted to preserving and medical purposes as of culinary family use.
☞ Once known it must supplant all other Vinegars. Sole Depot in the U. S. with
BOLLMAN, BECK & CO.,
my28-6m Nos. 33 & 35 Gay st., Baltimore, Md.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—One mile back of City Poor House Farm, on Monongahela river, with the latest improved machinery, in perfect order. Nine acres of land, good frame house with eight rooms, small barn, stable and out-buildings, good young orchard, strong running spring, &c.
Price only THIRTY-ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, the mill alone would cost more money. Inquire of
ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
au21 cor. Smithfield and Water Sts.

COPYING PRESSES,
BRUSHES AND BOOKS.
For sale by W. S. HAVEN,
au15 Corner Wood and Third streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
MISS H. DE LEE. - - - MANAGERESS.
The Great Star Company.
NEW ERA! NEW PRICES!
Parquette ..... 50 cents. | Family Circle ..... 25 cents.
Dress Circle ..... 50 cents. | Gallery ..... 15 cents.
Private boxes ..... $3 00.
THE BANNER IS UNFURLED.
RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!
If you wish to support in your midst a First Class Legitimate Theater,
MONDAY EVENING September 10, 1866, Buckstone's great drama of the
HUNTERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
Miami ..... | MISS KATE ESTELLE.
Madame St. Aubert ..... |
Orchestra selection by Prof. G. TOERGE.
To conclude with the side-splitting farce of the
LIMERICK DEVIL.
Notwithstanding misstatements made elsewhere, Miss KATE ESTELLE will positively appear at this Theater TO-NIGHT. sel0

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Time and Distance Indicator,
[Copyright secured.]

Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

WATCH REPAIRING.
Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store for the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and having the advantage of good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of
COMPETENT WORKMEN,
We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All Raw watches closely regulated by our
CHRONOMETER.
DUNSEATH & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
56 Fifth Street.
au2

R. H. PALMER,
Straw and Millinery Goods, 81 Wood st.

PRICES REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER,
81 WOOD STREET,
Has just received from New York auctions full lines of
NOTIONS,
Straw and Millinery Goods,
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.,
Which are offered at prices to meet the times.

HATS.
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.
R. H. PALMER,
81 WOOD STREET.
mh20

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.
FOR SALE—
410 ACRES COAL,
One half mile from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, one mile east of Midway Station, two miles west of Wellsburg. Title perfect. Price low.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
se1 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE.
200 acres coal and surface, situated about 30 miles from Pittsburgh, on the line of the Ohio River Railroad, to be first road. The road runs through the property. 150 acres of the surface is cleared. Also, 50 acres good white oak timber.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
se1 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD tillable land, all level and under a high state of cultivation, 100 acres of which is in grass. Also, a mowing machine. Large two-story frame house, with kitchen attached, and all other out-buildings in fine order. The place is well watered with never failing springs. Also, a fine young orchard of choice fruit, from New Brighton, adjoining the borough line of Beaver. Also, about 20 acres of coal, 4 feet 8 inches of good bituminous coal underneath, which is a vein of fire clay from 10 to 13 feet thick. Apply to JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
se1 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS, 13 acres of Bottom Land, situated in Chartiers Valley, 20 miles from the city via Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and 3 miles from Washington, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as Scully's Spring. Apply to JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
se1 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—Dwelling House and STORE ROOM. That desirable No. 32 Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets. Dwelling is a brick of 7½ rooms, 20 feet front and 50 feet deep, on which is a substantial THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING. The first floor consists of the Hall, and a large first class store room. The second and Third stories are finished and conveniently arranged for a dwelling of 15 Rooms with finished Attic. The Store room is leased until April 1st, 1867, at $600 per annum. Possession of the property can be had at once.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
au13 Stock and Real Estate Broker.
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—
A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Occupying one of the best locations in the city, and having a good run of custom. Satisfactory reasons can be given.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
au13 No. 102 Fourth street, or E. C. KEYS,
No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

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A. HANI,
(Successor to DUFF & HANI.)
Practical Lithographers,
Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, &c. &c.
All orders delivered, satisfactorily and promptly attended to au17

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,
The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bonds, labels, circulars, show cards, diplomas, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invoices, drafts, &c., &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh. au7-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
No. 31 Fifth Street.
Have now in store one of the largest stock of
BOOTS,
SHOES AND GAITERS,
Ever brought to this city, all of which will be sold
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
AT THE
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
Our Goods are warranted to give satisfaction.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
se1

B. D. WILSON & SON'S CELEBRATED WINES
Brandies and Wine Bitters,
Los Angeles, California.
These Wines and Brandies are offered to the people of Pennsylvania, for the first time, and we claim a superiority for them over many of the best foreign importation, especially, our Mound Vineyard or sacramental wine. Our Wines being purely grape are suited for Medical and Sacramental purposes. They consist of Hock, Sherry, Port, Angelica, (Sacred) "Mound Vineyard." Also, Sparkling Champagne, Pure Grape Brandy, Scuppernong Wine Bitters, for sale in the wood or by the case, by
B. D. WILSON & CO., Sole Agents,
N. E. Cor. CHESTNUT and FRONT Sts., Phila.
au9-1YM

AUGERS AND AUGER BITTS,
Twist Drills,
Drill Chucks, &c.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
au26-d&w

BOLLMAN'S
White Wine Vinegar for Pickling;
Proctor & Gam

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Meeting of the Bar in Respect to the Death of Capt. Robt. L. Coltart.

A meeting of the members of the Pittsburgh Bar was held on Saturday morning, in the District Court Room, for the purpose of taking suitable action relative to the death of Captain Robert L. Coltart. The meeting was called to order by R. Biddle Roberts, Esq., taking the chair, and Joseph M. Gazzam and George R. Cochran, Esqs. acting as Secretaries.

The Chairman announced, in a few appropriate remarks, the object of the meeting to be to take action relative to the death of R. L. Coltart, Esq., late a member of the bar.

On motion of Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., a committee consisting of the following gentlemen were appointed to prepare resolutions: Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., Gen. H. Lee Carnahan and Gilbert McMaster, Esq.

Col. Roberts and others, during the absence of the Committee, delivered eloquent tributes to the character of the deceased.

The committee on Resolutions then submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The Bar of Allegheny county have heard with profound regret of the late sudden death of their associate, Robert L. Coltart, Esq., with sincere and unfeigned regret, and, therefore, be

Resolved, That in his demise the bar has lost an amiable and accomplished member, the community a zealous and gallant citizen, and his family a warm hearted and affectionate protector.

Resolved, That in token of respect for the memory of the deceased we will attend his funeral and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the officers of this bar be requested to communicate to his bereaved mother a copy of these resolutions, with the assurance of our profound sympathies.

Pending the adoption of the resolutions brief addresses were made by Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., Gen. F. H. O'Neill and others.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

News on Saturday Night.

Rowdyism was rampant in the Fifth ward on saturday night. The Mayor having been notified that a large number of young men were acting in a disorderly manner in the vicinity of Penn and Factory streets, dispatched a squad of police to preserve the peace. Upon the appearance of the officers the crowd separated and proceeded further up Penn street, where they commenced their disorderly proceedings. The police again made their appearance and arrested four of the ringleaders, when their comrades attempted a rescue. A regular fight ensued, during which officer James Irvin was struck on the back of the head with a stone, and seriously injured. Officer Edward Burnham was also on the back with a brick buried at him by one of the rioters, and sustained other severe injuries. The rowdies succeeded in rescuing and continued their riotous demonstrations until a late hour in the night.

A fight also occurred on St. Clair street, near Penn, between a number of Manchester roughs and the police, during which officer Peter Boyer was very roughly handled, his clothing being literally torn from his person. The night police arrived and restored the quiet. Several arrests were made, but as the officer could not identify the principals they were discharged. A disturbance also took place on Third street, but the disturbers of the peace vanished upon the appearance of the police.

It has become nearly a nightly occurrence for the police to be assaulted in the discharge of their duty. The Mayor has instructed the officers to defend themselves and use their pistos as a last resort, and in case they should do so, they may rely upon receiving the support of every order-loving citizen.

Brought to the Penitentiary.

The following prisoners, convicted at the recent term of the Criminal Court of Venango county, on the charges named, were brought to this city on Saturday and conveyed to the Western Penitentiary, to which they had been sentenced: Lorenza Hate, three years, stealing; John Mason, three years, larceny; Thos. Jones, three years, larceny; Thomas Laney, five years, arson; Peter Hopkins, two years, larceny; Jacob Bovee, five years, horse stealing; Jack Law, two years, larceny; Charles Henderson, (colored,) two years, assault and battery. A man named John Alhay, convicted of horse stealing, and sentenced for three years, was among the prisoners in charge, but escaped by jumping from the train at Rochester. He is twenty-four years of age, five feet and seven inches in height, dark complexion, dark eyes, no beard and quick of speech. Fifty dollars reward has been offered for his arrest.

Serious Stabbing Affray.

On Saturday about noon a man named Patrick Dean was severely stabbed by Hughes Stabbed. The parties reside in Kilday's Court, off High street, in the Third ward. After dinner, they met in the court, when a difficulty occurred between them, during which Hughes stabbed Dean in the abdomen, causing a wound that may result fatally. Hughes was arrested during the afternoon on board a steamer lying at the Monongahela wharf, upon which he was engaged. He stated that Dean kicked at him as he was cutting a piece of tobacco, and that he inflicted the wound while trying to defend himself. The Mayor committed him to jail to await the result of Dean's injuries. The cause of the difficulty has not yet transpired.

Meeting in Allegheny.

The new Democratic stand on the northwest corner of the Allegheny Diamond, was dedicated on Saturday night. The meeting was organized by calling Col. J. K. Kerr, of Indiana county to the chair, and appointing a large list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Speeches were made by Col. Kerr, Wm. Linn, Esq., Jacob Whitesell, Esq., and Porter R. Sample, Esq., of Illinois. The Great Eastern Brass Band was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings with time music. While Col. Kerr was speaking he was interrupted by some disorderly exercises at the outside of the crowd, who threw missiles at the stand. The police promptly interfered, and succeeded in preserving order.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.—The first session of the Western Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Evergreen Hamlet, will convene to-morrow. The institution will be conducted by Colonel T. F. Lehman, late of the 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers, a gentleman admirably fitted for the position. Colonel Lehman has had much experience in military schools in Europe, which, combined with his late experience in the army, peculiarly qualifies him for the responsible and arduous position of Principal of such an Academy. Evergreen Hamlet, where the Academy is located, is convenient of access from the city, is delightfully situated for health and comfort, and altogether presents just such inducements to study as should surround collegiate institutions. Parents or guardians, desiring to send their boys to a good school should consult Colonel Lehman, either personally or by letter.

THE ROW BOAT RACE ON SATURDAY.—A row boat race took place on Saturday evening on the Monongahela course, between four married and four unmarried members of the Vigilant Fire Company. The unmarried crew, consisting of Messrs. Elliot, Reismeyer, Miller, and Eckles, manned the four oared boat "Friendship," while the Sensibles, Messrs. Thompson, Longhlin, Herbert and Brown, appeared in the "Calvin Adams." Both boats made their appearance at the starting point about six o'clock, and the word "go" was given by Fred. Wolf, the referee. A good start was effected, but the "Friendship" took the lead within the first fifty yards and maintained it with apparent ease until the end of the race. In the evening the contestants partook of a supper, at the expense of the defeated party.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—The fall term of the Pittsburgh Female College, located on Hancock street, commenced last week under very favorable auspices. The present session promises to be one of the most prosperous in the history of this excellent institution. Applications for admission will be received any time during the present month. The attendance already is very large, and by the end of the month we expect to see the number greatly increased. The pleasant location, thoroughness of the course of study, and the efficient corps of instructors, render the College one of the best in the country.

SOMETHING NEW IN ROOFING.—Within the past few weeks the attention of builders has been directed to something quite novel, yet possessing great merit, in the roofing line. It is composed principally of slate pulverized and mixed with some material that becomes, after being spread on the roof, hard as slate itself, yet not liable to crack or break like slate. It renders a roof perfectly water tight and fire proof and lasting as stone. It can be put on cheaper than any other description of first class roofing material, and will doubtless be adopted into general use.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.—The roll, containing the signatures of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of Pittsburgh and vicinity, indorsing the call for the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention to be held in this city on the 25th inst., was sent to the President of the Association in Washington, D. C., on Saturday. The roll was opened on Monday last, and during the week received three hundred signatures.

SOLDIERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Soldiers' League of Allegheny city will be held tomorrow evening, in Davis' Hall, Water street near Federal street. Officers for the ensuing term will be elected, and the organization of the League perfected.

BUSINESS WANTED.—We call attention of business men to the advertisement with above head. We are well acquainted with the party, and can vouch for his respectability and entire reliability.

FOOT RACE.—On Saturday night, at a late hour, an exciting foot race took place between Johnny Newell and a colored man, on the Allegheny Suspension Bridge, for a purse of twenty dollars. Newell beat his competitor several steps.

COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—RELEASE OF CRAIG AND HALL.—We made mention a few days since of the arrest of James Craig and Benjamin Hall, charged with being accessories to the murder of George M. D. Myers, at Lawrenceville, on the night of the 9th of August last, on oath of J. K. P. Myers, a brother of the deceased. The parties were committed for trial on Thursday last by Mayor McArthy, since which time they have been confined in jail. On Saturday morning they were brought before Judges Sterrett and Stowe in the Criminal Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, with a view to securing their release. John C. McArthy, Esq., represented the Commonwealth and M. Swarzwelder and John Coyle, Esqs., the defense. The testimony of the prosecutor, James K. P. Myers, was heard, when the Court ordered the release of the prisoners upon entering bail in the sum of five hundred dollars each for their appearance at Court for trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—DIVORCE CASES.—On Saturday morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, decrees of divorce were granted on application of the complainants in the following cases: Helena Franklin vs. Benjamin Franklin; T. McCaslin vs. Susan McCaslin.

Three petitions for divorce were filed, and subpoenas awarded as prayed for. The following are the names of the applicants: Eliza Parker vs. William Parker; Mary May vs. James May; Mary Jane Hoffman vs. Samuel Hoffman.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—A hearing was had on Saturday in the case of Rachel Blackshion vs. John Johnson and Ann Johnson for surety of the peace, which resulted in the dismissal of the case. Rachel, determined to have revenge, lodged an information against Ann for keeping a disorderly house on Duncan street. The charge was not sustained, and the case was dismissed at the cost of the prosecutrix. Ann then entered a cross suit against Rachel for surety of the peace, alleging that she threatened to throw stones at her. Rachel was held for a hearing. The parties are all colored residents of Bayli.

BEFORE ALDERMAN BARKER.—Theresa Luttinger made an information on Saturday before Barker Wm. H. Barker, of South Pittsburgh, charging Joseph Luttinger with assault and battery and surety of the peace. Joseph was arrested, and in default of the necessary bail, committed for trial.

CITY MATTERS.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

Aliquippa vs. Fort Wayne—Game in Center County—Matches on Saturday—To Come Off.

ALIQUIPPA VS. FORT WAYNE.

A match game of base ball was played on Saturday afternoon, between the Aliquippa and Fort Wayne Clubs, on the grounds of the latter, resulting in the success of the Aliquippa. Following is the score:

ALIQUIPPA.	O.	R.	FORT WAYNE	O.	R.
F. McAnnich, c	4	4	S.R. Murphy, c	3	3
J. Hilyard, p	3	4	J. McClelland, p	2	4
J. Caldwell, s s	4	3	A. Scarehead, 1 b	4	1
J. Coulter, 1st b	5	3	S.K. Bates, 1st b	1	4
J. Lightfull, 2d b	2	3	J. Rodgers, 2d b	2	4
J. McAninch, 3d b	3	3	S.J. McClelland, 3d b	3	3
R. Monroe, l f	3	3	W. Powell, r f	3	4
J. McGowan, c f	4	4	A.S. Marchead, c f	4	4
J. Williams, r f	2	3	F. Small, r f	5	1
Total	35	34	Total	27	33

Umpire—T. Caldwell.
Scorers—J. H. Caldwell, for Aliquippa; J. Dixon, for Fort Wayne.

GAME IN CENTER COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
Center county, Pa., September 7, 1866.

A game of Base Ball between College Nine and a picked nine of Students of 1871, was played yesterday, which resulted in favor of the College Nine, which scored 25 runs to their opponents 7.

Fly catches—College, 2; Nine of '71, 1.
Miss catches—College, 5; Nine of '71, 5.
Passed balls—College, 5; Nine of '71, 5.
Struck out—College, 5; Nine of '71, 2.

Winning Nine—C. Evans, F. Hutchinson, Gordon, W. Boardman, Bullwinkel, Gwyer, Phillips, Eldred, Wehn.

Umpire—T. H. Hamman, of the Senior B. B. Club. J. H. S.

OTHER MATCHES PLAYED.

An exciting game took plabe Saturday afternoon, between the Eagle and Athletic Clubs, on the latter's grounds. After more than two hours' play, the Eagle came off victorious, with the score standing: Eagle, 24; Athletic, 13. Umpire—A. Orr. Scorers—J. H. Robertson and G. Patterson.

The Vigilant and Dauntless Clubs played a match game on the grounds of the latter, at Oakland, on Saturday afternoon, resulting in the success of the Vigilant. Score: Vigilant, 56; Dauntless, 15. Umpire—J. Mason, of the Paisley. Scorers—J. Sweeney and Mr. Sheck.

A friendly game took place on Saturday, between the Liberty Club, of Mount Washington, and the Fearless, of Temperanceville, resulting in a victory for the Alerts. Score: Alert, 50; Fearless, 15.

TO BE PLAYED.

The Resolute, of Allegheny, and the Mutual, of East Liberty, will play a match this afternoon, at three o'clock, on the grounds of the latter club.

The 1st and second nings of the Enterprise Club, of Allegheny, will play a match game today.

"MANHOOD AND TRUE GREATNESS"

A Discourse to Young Men by the Rev. Henry D. Moore, at the Academy of Music.

The Rev. Henry D. Moore, the eloquent preacher and popular pastor of the Pi-mouth Congregational Church of Pittsburgh, delivered a se mon last evening to young men, at the Academy of Music, which was filled in every part, even to the aisles and lobbies.

After the introductory services, the Rev. Mr. Moore proceeded to discourse from the following divine text selected by himself, which he found in the second chapter of the First Book of Kings at the second verse: "Be strong therefore, and show thyself a man."

He said David was an uncomparable general and a mighty man of war from his youth up, and in all his greatness he was upheld by the right arm of the Lord of Hosts, and was a man after the heart of God, and who se enemies he vanquished from before his face. If David sinned, he also repented. If he greatly sinned, then greatly did he repent, and the forgiveness of God, the love and kindness of God, was David's comfort in his sorrow, and the joys of pardon were the reward of his repentance. It seems to me David was a truly great in all the range of his life and character, and a model in a time of strength, and all his conscious feelings had their severe and just compensations in his deep repentance and in his frank confessions of sin. David he tried by his psalms and he is great in all things which he has written, and the Psalms of David are immortal. But David had been a man of war, and by a Divine prophecy he succeeded to be a man of peace, and, therefore, has dying declaration to his son, and in the reading of which he rather exhorted Solomon to deeds of military valor and renown. The one absorbing feeling of David in his struggles and his many commitments as regards the company may have had produced all the glory and success of his life, of all the enemies of Israel; but Solomon's reign was in the midst of the glory and grace of Jehovah. The wisdom of the latter, therefore, gave him greater responsibilities than the former, and was more difficult of management and success, and he began to study to show himself a man in the administration of a government, and in the building of the Temple of Jerusalem of discreet counsels. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to show the success of Solomon in addressing the young men, he had distinct the dying words of David to his son, and the wisdom of the latter in developing all personal virtues, strengthening manhood among men, and in the whole range of his manhood sense, and in this sense strength was more than valor, and manhood was greater than the rarest physical proportions. As he stresses it, manhood was of infinitely greater accomplishment and obtained than valor, which was the mere physical, and he explained in his proportion and harmony, the head and the heart, the mind and the soul, the spirit and the life and incomparable grace. Man is tri-l by the manifold powers of his nature and development. The law of moral and spiritual culture and culturing the development of the manhood. There being no controlling influence from the moral nature, manhood is left an easy prey to the base passions and desires of the man. Loses the divine property of her first born, and the manhood is lost. Man is a moral being, and he gains in the ratio of the moral sanctuary nor declines in the ratio of the moral conscience, he is clothed with the beautiful radiance of pure sentiments, becomes a noble specimen of refined and exalted manhood, and exercising harmoniously the moral powers, is developed, and better were it that great men, and the world, than to be rich and carnal, that he should be clothed over the world with the mantle of the centuries, covering not in the high sense and glorious manhood, and the world is left a prey to the basest passions and every terror of a misery starting while it lives, and dying, and going down to the grave. We must look to the moral nature for the development of manhood, and the reverend gentleman proceeded to show that everyone is sacredness in the fallen nature, and that the moral nature is the only thing in the world worthy of sovereignty, with the intellectual power, and the spiritual religion around it, but it must be subjugated. It is a sacred thing to possess the fountain of will, also to have desired and to have the power to execute, but it is more sacred than to have traced a thought. The conscience is the seat of the moral sensibility, and the fountain of moral character and of the life and feelings of human character. Though fallen and depraved, it is the only thing in the world left to the moral nature as for its basis; the conscience and the moral nature as for its basis; the conscience and the moral nature as for its basis; the conscience and the growth of that nature under the discipline of the Holy Spirit, and the reverend gentleman spoke of the supreme sensitive of the moral nature, the deepest and the most dear of our moral character, or those records of moral nature has to do to do in the formation of the moral nature. If the conscience will stand like an armed sentinel over the life, and will not be bribed or driven away, and its loss and right affections are worshipping, and all the powers of the soul are subjected to the right scrutiny, and the sense decisions of conscience are not violated, and the spirit is kept in godliness and true life. These are the trophies of true manhood, and the reverend gentleman spiritualized the spiritual life of the man who has accomplished this conquest over the unfeeling crowd and the undying laurels of his victory.

The reverend gentleman, in closing his remarks, made an eloquent allusion to the degradation of the Republic, and this called up a responsive sentiment from the crowd, which was manifested itself in applause. The Rev. Mr. Moore will continue the sermon next Sunday evening.

Public Amusements

The dramatic season in Pittsburgh may now be said to be fairly inaugurated. During the past week the three principal theatres have presented to the public a variety of tragedies, dramas and sensational plays, the greater success attending the production of the latter. This is not to the credit of the dramatic taste of Pittsburgh, but so it is. At the Academy of Music, Miss Adelaide Phillips appeared in numerous characters in which were culminated all that is true and beautiful in woman, and her success being marked, was attended with historic ability, such as should have placed her in undivided admiration. No star ever was supported by the stock company, whose thorough manner and ready ability in the minor parts, seemed destined to become popular. With some slight exceptions, Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Hoffman, Miss Gray, Mr. Lloyd of her company and her elegantly appointed theater, and the compliments presented to them by performances on those of last week will assuredly subscribed in making her theater one of the most popular and fashionable in the city. This evening Miss Kate Keeble, a young lady of acknowledged excellence in the drama, will appear in the character of Jeanie Deans, in "Midlothian."

THEATER.—At this popular and time-honored establishment, Mrs. Waller concluded an indifferent engagement Saturday evening. It would seem that the patrons of the drama have tired of the legitimate, and that their appreciation of tragedy is very cheap—judging from the small but discriminating audiences that attended the theater during Mrs. Waller's engagement. Manager Henderson, who is usually very successful in the selection of his company, has been fortunate in his agents in the east, and although he has been overreached by his agents in the selection of the present one, it is commercially, and with a very few exceptions is decidedly slim in talent. Mrs. Waller is a lady of considerable capacity and energy this is as unsaying state of affairs, but she has not the talent is to be found in the country. The present company, however, but improved since the opening night, and with p. resent acting considering the short time in which to rehearse unimportant parts for dramatic fame, and supplying their places since the opening night, the whole is much more creditably committed as regards the company may have a successful benefit and a crowded house for one night more this evening, Mrs. Edie Henderson, who retired yesterday from a summer's residence on Pleasant Valley, will appear as Jael, in the play of a character in which she is particularly pleasing. Give her a crowded house to-night.

OPERA HOUSE.—Manager Hess cannot but feel gratified at the succession of full and fashionable audiences which have attended his theater during the present and comfortable Theater during the past three weeks. While it is not our desire to detract a particle from the merits of the "Sable Artists" with whom he has been favored at the Opera House, candor compels us to say that the success of the season is attributable to the able management of Mr. Hess—as well respecting the management of the stage as the selection of the various attractions that have met the comfort of his patrons. During the past week, Miss Lizzie Hudson has appeared in a variety of character, with more or less success—her best performance, however, being that of "Mary Lynde." In this character, also Western performs with a vim and ability and earnestness that would do credit to an actress of undoubted talent. In her rendition of the character of Jones, her personation is such as must look to the mental nature for the development of the character, and in this she has succeeded. We suppose that everyone is sensitive in the fallen nature, and that the moral nature is the only thing in the world worthy of sovereignty, with the intellectual power, and the spiritual religion around it, but it must be subjugated. It is a sacred thing to possess the fountain of will, also to have desired and to have the power to execute, but it is more sacred than to have traced a thought. The conscience is the seat of the moral sensibility, and the fountain of moral character and of the life and feelings of human character. Though fallen and depraved, it is the only thing in the world left to the moral nature as for its basis; the conscience and the moral nature as for its basis; the conscience and the growth of that nature under the discipline of the Holy Spirit, and the reverend gentleman spoke of the supreme sensitive of the moral nature, the deepest and the most dear of our moral character, or those records of moral nature has to do to do in the formation of the moral nature. If the conscience will stand like an armed sentinel over the life, and will not be bribed or driven away, and its loss and right affections are worshipping, and all the powers of the soul are subjected to the right scrutiny, and the sense decisions of conscience are not violated, and the spirit is kept in godliness and true life. These are the trophies of true manhood, and the reverend gentleman spiritualized the spiritual life of the man who has accomplished this conquest over the unfeeling crowd and the undying laurels of his victory.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, September 8—P. M.

The local money market throughout the week has been very active and well supplied with means. There has not been much speculative demand, but the volume of business in the discount line was large. The downward tendency in government securities caused many holders to realize on these securities, which has materially augmented the idle balances on hand, and large amounts of money are seeking investment in commercial paper or local securities of good standing. City and country banks are receiving some attention, and bank stocks are inquired for as safe and readily convertible when required, Columbia (oil) maintains considerable firmness in the face of a weak oil market. There were bids for the stock to-day, but we heard of no transactions.

—The New York quotations indicate a dull tone in that market. Nearly all the leading names on the stock list appear to have touched their highest figure, and are looking downward. Gold has become weak, and the quotations are now somewhat nominal. The forenoon rates to-day were 146¾; United States Eighty-ones, 111; Five twenties, (old,) 111½, and the new series 107¾@108; 10 20s, 97¾@98; Seven-thirties, 1st, the second issue, 105½; Michigan Southern, 83½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86; Fort Wayne, 104½; Erie, 70½; Chicago & Rock Island, 109; Chicago and Northwestern, 52; preferred, 79½; Reunecuff, 69½; Pithole, 7½; United States, 7½; Oregon gold, 86½; Holman, 41.

The following are the rates for Compound Interest Notes during the week, in New York: Comp. Int. notes of 1861, June dates, 115 @ 115¼

Do,	do,	do,	July	114½ @ 115
Do,	do,	do,	Aug.	114 @ 114½
Do,	do,	do,	Oct.	113 @ 113½
Do,	do,	do,	Dec.	112 @ 112½
Do,	do,	of 1865,	May	110 @ 110¼
Do,	do,	do,	Aug.	108½ @ 108¾
Do,	do,	do,	Sept.	108 @ 108¼
Do,	do,	do,	Oct.	107½ @ 107¾

—The statement of the public debt on the 1st instant, as published, did not agree in its details with the aggregate footings by some twenty millions of dollars. The footings were correct, and the reduction in the amount of the debt for the month of August was, as stated, $37,416,109. The total unprovided for is now below twenty-six hundred millions, and the prospect is that before the close of the present fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1867, the funded or interest-bearing debt will be short of two thousand millions, and the greenback and gold note circulation, free of interest, about $400,000,000. The details of the statement published to-day, as prepared and published on Thursday, was rendered incorrect by the omission of a line giving the amount of the debt on which interest has ceased—namely, $30,658,141. This September statement, itself, is the strongest kind of an exhibit. It shows the subsequently for the management of the finances and the great resources of the country. It shows an accumulation of $3,000,000 in gold coin and bullion in the Treasury, and a reduction above the amount paid out for gold interest and for the public debt and for the diplomatic service of the Government abroad, of the 5 per cent. deposits, upon which interest ceased on 20th of August, about $3,000,000 was not presented at the close of the month for redemption, and is now added to the past due debt on which interest has ceased. By a recent act of Congress the Navy Pension Fund became a charge on the main part of the permanent gold-bearing 6 per cent. debt, and the Government, by its wise financial, looks of the Treasury, in place of being held as heretofore in various public securities. It further appears that of the $3,000,000 added to the new 5-20s of 1865, $2,949,150 was by conversion of 7-30s currency debt, and the remainder sold in the market for money. The payment on account of the debt in August was $3,416,109, and the receipts, made up in round number, and in this sense strength was more than valor, and manhood was greater than the rarest physical proportions. As he stresses it, manhood was of infinitely greater accomplishment and obtained than valor, which was the mere physical, and he explained in his proportion and harmony, the head and the heart, the mind and the soul, the spirit and the life and incomparable grace. Man is tri-l by the manifold powers of his nature and development. The law of moral and spiritual culture and culturing the development of the manhood. There being no controlling influence from the moral nature, manhood is left an easy prey to the base passions and desires of the man. Loses the divine property of her first born, and the manhood is lost. 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Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, September 8.—Flour active and unchanged. Sales of No 1 Hard at $11 @ $11 50; No 2 Spring at $9 50@10; No 1 White at $12 @ $12 50. Wheat—Sales of 2,000 bush. No 1 Chicago Spring at $2 25; No 2 Milwaukee at $2 20; No 1 Milwaukee at $2 30; No 1 Amber Iowa at $2 40. Corn—Receipts 212,364 bush; market dull and unchanged. Sales of 2,000 bush. No 2 Chicago Spring at $1 02; 2,000 bush. No 2 Milwaukee at $1 05; 2,000 bush. No 2 Canada at $1 05; 2,000 bush. No 2 Canada and Michigan,